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Japan

Nakasone Departs for 3-Day Thailand Visit
OW250140 Tokyo KYODO in English 0128 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left for Bangkok Friday to attend ceremonies marking the centennial of Japan-Thailand friendship.

The three-day trip, following closely on the heels of his visit to New York, is regarded as Nakasone's last official overseas tour, since his term as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party ends on October 30.

The party presidency carries with it the post of prime minister because the LDP maintains an absolute majority in the House of Representatives.

Nakasone was seen off at Tokyo's Haneda Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and other officials.

The prime minister is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on King Phumiphon Adunyadet shortly after his arrival in Bangkok Friday.

Nakasone will deliver a speech at a gathering in Bangkok Saturday.

He will join Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda in the centennial celebration scheduled for Saturday. A similar ceremony will be held in Tokyo, to be attended by Thailand's Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon.

Both ceremonies are scheduled to be telecast live via satellite in Thailand and Japan.

Reaction to U.S. Senate Resolution on ODA

'Angry' Miyazawa 'Lashes Out'
OW250422 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa lashed out Friday at a U.S. Senate resolution calling for a boost in Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA).

"Japan wants the U.S. Congress to fully study us," he said at a press conference after a cabinet meeting.

Miyazawa was commenting on the Senate passage of a nonbinding resolution urging Japan to raise its ODA spending to 3 percent of its gross national product (GNP) by 1992. The vote was 96-1.

Japan's ODA totaled an estimated 3.9 billion dollars or 2.9 percent of its GNP last year.

Ministry sources said Miyazawa was angry about the Senate move partly because Japan is currently in the throes of expediting a 20 billion dollar program aimed at recycling its massive trade surplus to debtor countries.

The Senate amendment also called for Japan to enlarge its role in maintaining global security.

Foreign Ministry Comments
OW250459 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 0300 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Commenting on the passage by the U.S. Senate of a bill demanding that Japan boost its ODA for developing nations to 3/

of the nation's GNP by 1992, the Foreign Affairs Ministry said today that Japan ranks 14th among 18 industrialized democracies in the ODA-GNP ratio. This needs to be improved, the ministry said, but 3/

of the GNP to which the U.S. Senate wants Japan's ODA to be increased represents more than 10 trillion yen at present levels; therefore, it is high and cannot serve as a realistic goal.

Japan already decided to implement in 5 years, which is 2 years less than the original plan, the third ODA program that envisages doubling the aid in that period. In addition, the ministry said, Japan is currently pushing ahead with plans to pass on funds amounting to a total of \$20 billion to developing countries, adding that Japan will seek deeper U.S. understanding through these efforts.

Kuranari, PRC's Wu Xueqian Meet, Discuss Ties
OW250039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0017 GMT
25 Sep 87

[text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO—The Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers Thursday sought to downplay the differences dividing the two countries, both expressing satisfaction about "overall" bilateral ties.

"The relations between Japan and China are good as a whole," China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told his Japanese counterpart, Tadashi Kuranari, in a meeting at the United Nations headquarters.

Kuranari and Wu are here for the U.N. General Assembly.

Japanese officials said Kuranari endorsed Wu's observation, pledging to bolster economic cooperation with China.

Wu apparently glossed over bilateral differences by merely observing "there are a number of problems" between China and Japan, and did not go on to identify them, Japanese officials said.

The omission of any specific complaint from Wu on existing strains with China was noted by diplomatic observers who said that in a meeting in Beijing in June Wu had pointedly raised China's claim to own the Kokuryo student dormitory in western Japan, which is also claimed by Taiwan.

Other Chinese officials, including senior leader Deng Xiaoping, have also blasted Japan over the handling of the court case on the dispute, accusing Japan of pursuing

a two-China policy by allowing the courts to rule on the case.

Wu told Kuranari it is China's "long-term policy" to develop friendly ties with Japan, noting that the world is watching how the ties between the two countries go.

"There are a number of problems between China and Japan despite their friendly relations, and it is hoped that both our countries will make efforts to resolve them in a rational manner," Wu was quoted as telling Kuranari.

Sources close to Kuranari, however, suggested that the meeting did not go off entirely without a hitch.

They said Wu raised China's complaint about obstruction posed to Sino-Japanese trade as a result of new legislation in Tokyo aimed at controlling the flow of strategic goods to communist countries.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials briefing reporters on the meeting refused, however, to comment on the issue, while other sources said the two ministers agreed to pursue the issue sometime in the future.

The officials said Kuranari pledged to do everything possible to promote economic cooperation with China, including stepped-up efforts to enhance the terms of a new official yen-loan package to China.

Mongolia

Sodnom Greets IAEA Conference Participants
OW241347 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1720 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 September (OANA-MONTSAME)—The MPR Prime Minister, D. Sodnom, has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the 31st session of the IAEA general conference.

The International Atomic Energy Association is one of the authoritative organizations whose activity is directly linked with the strengthening of international security and meets interests of all states. Over the 30 years of its existence, it has turned into a prestigious centre coordinating the efforts of states at developing international cooperation in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and ensurance of nuclear security. Being true to the idea of strengthening international security and of broad use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, the MPR supports in every way the activities of the IAEA and takes energetic part in its work, the message says.

At the current crucial period in the history of mankind, the curbing of the arms race, in particular the nuclear, is the top priority task of the world community. The IAEA, which task, according to its charter, is the strengthening of the foundations of mankind's peaceful life, makes and will further make its contribution to the building of a

nuclear-weapon free and non-violent world. In this connection, the further strengthening of the regime of nuclear non-proliferation and increase of the efficiency of the IAEA guarantees system acquire still greater significance. [as received] The experience accumulated by the agency in the field of control over nuclear non-proliferation can be used in solving other problems of disarmament, the message stresses.

Batmonh Holds Talks With USSR's Dolgikh
OW230801 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1406 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Sep (MONTSAME)—A friendly meeting conversation took place at the MPRP Central Committee with V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is here for a working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the party. Present at the meeting were Comrades J. Batmonh, D. Sodnom, B. Altangerel, D. Molomjamts, B. Dejid, T. Namsray, B. Lhamjab, P. Damdin, and T. Balhaajab.

During the course of the cordial meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, complete unity, and mutual understanding, a business discussion ensued. Comrades J. Batmonh and V.I. Dolgikh briefed each other on the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the subsequent plenums of the respective Central Committees; discussed several questions concerning the future development of cooperation between the MPR and the USSR; and exchanged opinions on some topical problems concerning the international situation. Comrade Batmonh noted the efforts being made in our country in perfecting planning, management, and the economic mechanism; in deepening socialist democracy; and in involving the working mass in production management; in affirming openness; and in strengthening discipline, order, and organization. He underscored that these measures are directed, in the final analysis, at encouraging, in all ways possible, honest, conscientious work; strengthening the independence of plants and enterprises; and motivating every work collective and individual worker to pay attention the end result of their work.

Pointing to the importance of further raising the dynamism of this work, comrade J. Batmonh emphasized that Mongolian communists and working people view the wide experience in restructuring social life in the Soviet Union as an example. He highly appraised the great help of the Soviet Union in the development of the MPR economy and in improving the well-being of the Mongolian people.

Recounting the process of revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society, V.I. Dolgikh particularly focused on the principled significance of the decisions made at the 1987 January and June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. He emphasized that it is precisely on the basis of these decisions that the radical reforms in the economic

area are developing. He also spoke about the progress of restructuring in the leading industries and in transport in the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, particularly high appraisal was given to the level of overall Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and satisfaction was expressed over the successful agreement concerning the implementation of measures.

At the same time, the mutual aspiration to work tirelessly to raise the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation was affirmed. The special significance of regular Mongolian-Soviet summit meetings to achieve these goals was noted. This includes the summit meeting held in June this year. Comrades J. Batmonh and V.I. Dolgikh exchanged views on implementing the agreements reached at the June meeting, and considered a number of questions for further deepening mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Great attention was devoted to questions of raising the effectiveness of existing Mongolian-Soviet joint enterprises and of creating new ones. Questions of cooperation were discussed bearing in mind the need of coordination of economic plans of the two countries for the near future.

Touching on questions of international life, comrade J. Batmonh emphasized that the MPR gives an exceptionally high appraisal and extends full support to the enormous efforts of the CPSU, and of M.S. Gorbachev personally, in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and universal security. Standing at the threshold of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, he said, M.S. Gorbachev, in his article published in *Pravda* entitled "The reality and Guarantee of a Secure World", with his usual clarity and grasp, put forth for the world public, the most urgent problems of world politics and outlined new constructive initiatives concerning cardinal solutions in the interest of forming of a universal system of international peace and security. The MPR, with a deep sense of satisfaction, fully supports these initiatives and will actively help in their realization.

Comrade J. Batmonh highly appraised the positive breakthrough made in the difficult process of Soviet-American talks on important problems of peace and security. The MPR welcomes the agreement in principle achieved for a new meeting of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President R. Reagan this year, he said. Our country was happy to hear that agreement was reached between the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the elimination of INF and operational-tactical missiles. The elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles is a step that has no precedent, a truly historic event. Logically, this should lead to real progress on the path of reducing strategic weapons.

The MPR attaches exceptional significance to the Soviet-American agreement for achieving measures in the areas of lessening the nuclear threat, and the beginning, before 1 December of the current year, of full-scale talks on limiting subsequent nuclear tests.

Emphasizing that the achievement of positive agreements between the USSR and the United States is mostly due to the persistent efforts and wise flexibility of the Soviet Union, comrade J. Batmonh noted that the Mongolian public, and all the peace-loving forces of the world, hope that this positive process will serve as a start of the great path into the future, a beginning of the complete elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction and will rid mankind of the threat of nuclear disaster.

The participants of the meeting noted with satisfaction the significant rise in the work and political activity of the Mongolian and Soviet working people connected with the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October.

Present at the meeting were heads of MPRP departments L. Rinchin, N. Mishigdorj, D. Mujan, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and other officials from the Mongolian and Soviet sides.

CPCZ Delegation Ends Visit; Departs for Home
OW241153 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1330 GMT 23 Sep 87

[From the 23 September Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Sep (MONTSAME)—The press reports on the departure for home of the delegation headed by J. Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee. The delegation was visiting here in accordance with the plan of interparty cooperation between the MPRP and the CPCZ.

North Korea

Kim Il-song Attends Art Festival Performance
SK231540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT
23 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—The great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song appreciated a performance of the 23rd Art Festival of Servicemen of the Korean People's Army at the February 8 House of Culture today.

President Kim Il-song appeared in the box amid the welcome music.

Performers presented him with a basket of flowers carrying boundless respect and reverence of men and officers of the People's Army. Also seeing the performance were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Hong Song-nam, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Choe Kwang and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hi and Choe Tae-pok, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chang-chu and Kim Yun-hyok,

vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, first vice-chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang and generals of the Korean People's Army. The members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Mal-sang, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan, staying in the homeland were in the audience. Put on the stage of the performance which began with a chorus of "Long Live the Great Leader" was a colorful program including the dramatic sketch "On the Way of Training", the dance "Triplets Leaving for Their Post", the mixed chorus "We Also Know All", the bamboo instrumental concert "Double Flutes of Our Company", the solo tale "I am the Guitar Player of the Company", the dramatic magic "A Resourceful Scout", and the poem and song "Desire of a Soldier With the Rifle in his Hand."

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value. President Kim Il-song congratulated the performers upon their successful performance.

Kim Il-song Views New Electric Trains
SK250452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—The great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song on September 24 saw electric locomotives and heavy-duty wagons made by the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Complex and the June 4 Rolling Stock Complex.

He was accompanied by Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Yi Kun-mo, secretary of the party Central Committee Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Comrade Kang Hui-won, and officials concerned.

The workers and technicians of the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Complex manufactured electric locomotives suited to the country's topographical conditions by giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in hearty response to the party's policy of revolution in transportation and the workers and technicians of the June 4 Rolling Stock Complex produced heavy-duty wagons of new types by improving and reinforcing the technological equipment and waging a technological innovation movement.

President Kim Il-song acquainted himself with the structures, efficiency and mechanism of the electric locomotives and heavy-duty wagons right down to details and noted with deep satisfaction that the entire party members and working people of the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Complex and the June 4 Rolling Stock Complex had successfully built the efficient and rational electric locomotives and heavy-duty wagons of new types with their own efforts and technology, and highly praised their achievements.

Noting that the newly made locomotives and wagons were of great importance in meeting more satisfactorily the daily growing demand of the national economy for transport, he gave programmatic teachings for further developing the nation's railway transport by producing more of those vehicles of new types.

Kim Il-song Receives JSP's Doi, Delegation
SK250458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today received the visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party.

Present there were head of the delegation Takako Doi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, and members of the delegation Akira Ono, vice-chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee and member of the House of Councillors, Yoshinori Yasui, chairman of the Korean Affairs Special Measure Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, and others.

Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee, of the WPK, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim U-chong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, were on hand.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Hosts Banquet for Visitors
SK250431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall this evening in honour of the visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party led by Mrs. Takako Doi, chairman of its Central Executive Committee and member of the House of Representatives, and made a speech.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly welcomed the visit of Mrs. Takako Doi and her entourage to Korea on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on his own behalf, and said:

Esteemed chairman Mrs. Takako Doi is widely known among people as a prominent woman politician who is devoting herself to the cause of justice and peace and as the first woman leader of a Japanese innovative political party. Since you have assumed a heavy responsibility of

the chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, you have come to our country leading a big delegation, as the first visit to Asian and socialist countries. This clearly shows that you place deep trust in our party and have a noble desire to further develop the excellent relations of friendship between our two parties.

Our party and the Japan Socialist Party formed close relations of cooperation a long time ago and have been deepening the ties of friendship. Today the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties are developing very favourably.

Deeply concerned about the situation in the Korean peninsula and the reunification question of Korea, the Japan Socialist Party fully supports our party's policy of national reunification and its peace proposals, and extends its support and encouragement to the South Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy. Mrs. Takako Doi has been active as a member of the Korean Affairs Special Measure Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and carried out many activities among the Japanese public and in the international arena, to support our cause of national reunification.

We are appreciative of this and express our deep gratitude to you and your party on this occasion.

Today the Japan Socialist Party is working hard to defend the desire of the Japanese people for independence. Adhering to the three principles of denuclearization, it regards demilitarization, non-alignment and positive neutrality as its key policy and is launching a forceful nationwide campaign so as to put it into effect.

We express full support and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Japan Socialist Party. At the same time, we wish you fresh success in your struggle to implement the policy on the movement put forward by the 52nd Congress of your party.

The present visit to our country by the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by esteemed chairman Mrs. Takako Doi will make a great contribution to promoting a better understanding and trust between the peoples of Korea and Japan and developing the friendly relations between our two parties onto a new height.

Our party sets great value on the friendship and solidarity with the Japan Socialist Party and it is our party's invariable policy to continue to develop its relations with your party. Our party will, in the future, too, make every effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Japan Socialist Party on the principle of Chajusong and mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

Doi Addresses Banquet

SK250457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyong September 24 (KCNA)—Takako Doi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of

Representatives, made a speech at the banquet given this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in honour of the visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party.

She, on behalf of the Japan Socialist Party, expressed thanks to the respected great leader President Kim Il-song for inviting her party delegation and giving a grand and warm welcome banquet and to the Workers' Party of Korea for the benevolence accorded to her party for a long time.

She went on:

The bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties consolidated through the visits to Korea of the successive chairmen of the Japan Socialist Party is endlessly solid, I think.

I extend deep thanks for cordial hospitality accorded the delegation headed by former Secretary General Makoto Tanabe who visited your country in July.

When I attended the celebrations of the 75th birthday of you, President Kim Il-song, in Tokyo in the spring of this year I was very surprised to know how old you are. But, today I met you the president and was deeply impressed by your good health.

I extend congratulations to you, President Kim Il-song on your good health, and wish you once again good health and long life.

The Japan Socialist Party highly estimates shining achievements made by the people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in socialist construction under the wise guidance of you, President Kim Il-song.

Our party has supported proposals advanced by your party for national reunification including tripartite talks and North-south parliamentary talks, and highly, estimates and fully supports your party's epochal proposal for arms reduction made public on July 23.

The JSP delegation has come to your country with the aim to hold frank and comradely talks between the two parties firstly to ease tension and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, secondly to improve relations between two countries of Japan and Korea and further develop amity and friendship between peoples of the two countries, and thirdly to further strengthen mutual trust, friendship and solidarity between the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea.

She expressed the belief that her visit would register great success without fail.

Kim Pong-chu Speaks at Denuclearization Meeting
SK250559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyong September 25 (KCNA)—Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian solidarity, made a report on the agenda item 3 "intensi-

fication of international solidarity for peace and reunification of Korea" at the international conference for denuclearization, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in Asian-Pacific region which opened in Pyongyang on September 24.

The reporter pointed to the heightening tension and increasing danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

He said that the aggravation of tension and the increase of the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula are the direct product of the policy of the United States towards Korea and its Asian strategy.

In recent years the United States openly speeds up reinforcement of nuclear weapons and preparations for nuclear war in South Korea, while putting special emphasis on the military strategic position of South Korea, he noted, and went on:

According to official announcement, the United States has deployed in South Korea over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons including 325 nuclear bombs for fighter bombers, 302 nuclear shells and 248 nuclear warheads.

This shows that more than one nuclear weapon is deployed per 100 square kilometres in South Korea and that it has been turned into the largest nuclear military base in the Far East, whose density of nuclear weapon deployment is 4 times as much as that in "NATO" region.

Unsatiated with this, the United States keeps on introducing into South Korea "Lance" missiles and various means of nuclear delivery and binary chemical weapons and is building 36 special nuclear store houses and 11 poisonous gas factories.

There have been deployed in South Korea over 60 U.S. neutron bombs called "devils in the 20th century" which are target of denunciation in the world and even the U.S. "allies" opposed their production and deployment and lots of "special atomic demolition bombs" capable of destroying major targets by remote control.

The United States reveals its intention to deploy in South Korea even "Pershing 2" missiles and "cruise missiles".

The United States not only increases extensively nuclear armed forces in South Korea but also conducts frantically large-scale military exercises to complete preparations for a nuclear war.

The "Team Spirit" combined military exercise conducted by the United States in South Korea is a preliminary war and nuclear test war designed to attack our Republic and the other Asian countries by swiftly throwing into the Korean front huge aggression armed forces from the Asian-Pacific region and the continental U.S.

The "team spirit" joint military exercise which has been annually conducted since 1976 reveals more and more its aggressive nature as days go by in its scale, duration and the contents of exercise.

With the acceleration of the manoeuvres for the manufacture of the triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea, tension gets aggravated and the danger of another war grows on the Korean peninsula.

Under the condition that their military blocs, "SEATO" and "CENTO" fell to pieces and the "ANZUS" alliance has become impotent. The U.S. imperialists conspire to form a military bloc involving all Asia centering on the tripartite military alliance, hold in check the people's anti-imperialist struggle for independence growing in this region and establish their control over there.

To this end the United States revived and rearmed Japanese militarism which was defeated in the Second World War, signed the "security treaty" with Japan and the "mutual defence treaty" with South Korea and got the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets conspire with each other to complete the triangular military alliance system.

Moreover, the Japanese reactionaries are vociferous about the "community of the destiny" of the United States and Japan and 1,000 mile "sea route defence" and overtly making aggressive utterances that they will make the Japanese islands an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and "blockade" the three straits around Japan including the Korean strait in time of emergency. Owing to the moves to form the triangular military alliance, the U.S. aggressive military bloc, the Korean peninsula has been turned into a stage of the most acute military confrontation between socialism and imperialism, between peace and war forces and between progressive and reactionary forces.

U.S. adherence to the "two Koreas" plot is aimed at perpetuating Korea's division and thereby holding South Korea as its colony and military base for implementing its Asian strategy.

The main purpose of the U.S. and the South Korean puppets' rejection of our proposal for co-hosting the Olympic games which enjoys unanimous support of the world people and their attempt to host separate Seoul Olympic games is, in final analysis, to "legalize" the U.S. occupation of South Korea and war policies by cooking up "two Koreas".

The reporter continued:

As for what they call "threat of southward invasion", it is nothing but a deceptive trick to "justify" their aggressive moves in South Korea.

Even when the enemies resorted to confrontation, straining the situation, we devoted ourselves to peaceful construction, and last year, we took steps of mobilizing 150,000 troops of the People's Army in socialist construction.

Should a nuclear war break out on the Korean peninsula, the national interests of the Korean people would first be affected and the Korean nation be put to the most

terrible nuclear holocaust, and it would easily spread out of the boundaries of Korea to turn into a universal nuclear war which would impose unimaginable nuclear holocaust upon the mankind.

The prevailing situation on the Korean peninsula at present is a focus of aggravating the international tension and, accordingly, to thwart and frustrate the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Korea is an urgent task to defend peace and security in Asia and the world.

Next the reporter referred to the struggle of the Korean people for peace and reunification of the country and the need to strengthen international solidarity with it.

To remove the danger of war and realise peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula is not only an important problem connected with the destiny of the Korean people but also the world progressive people's common cause of peace and independence, he said, and continued:

Our party and the government of the Republic, fully considering the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the complexity of the solution of the reunification question, its realistic possibilities and others, put forward just policies and reasonable proposals for peace and reunification of Korea over 200 times and have made sincere efforts for their materialisation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"I believe that our reunification question should on all accounts be settled independently without foreign interference and peacefully on the principle of promoting great national unity".

We hold that however the situation of the country may change in the future, the reunification question of the country should be solved in accordance with the three principles of national reunification clarified by the great leader.

Our party and the government of the Republic advanced the proposal for tripartite talks between us, the United States and South Korea, the proposal for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

In its statement dated July 23, the Government of the DPRK advanced a new proposal for holding the multinational disarmament talks to realize large-scale phased arms cut-down, and made it public to the world that it would unilaterally reduce of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of 1987 in order to open up a breakthrough in practical disarmament on the Korean peninsula and is putting it into effect.

No doubt an atmosphere of detente will be created in our country and a new phase for the conditions of peaceful reunification opened up if our counterpart responds to

our proposals in good faith. We think the most reasonable way for realizing Korea's reunification is to put into effect the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Korea put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

That proposal is to reunify the country through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a confederal government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have not accepted any of our peaceful initiatives and reunification proposals and continued to intensify manoeuvres of aggression and war.

With regard to our recent large-scale phased disarmament proposal, the United States and the South Korean authorities have gone the length of exaggerating twice the numerical strength of the People's Army which is less than 420,000 to maliciously vilify it.

It is a steadfast policy of our party and the government of our Republic to oppose aggression and war and struggle for peace and security.

We never want edifices built by our devoted labour to be destroyed by war.

Furthermore, there is nothing more urgent than peace to our people, who are carrying out magnificent nature-remaking projects and great constructions so as to conquer 10 long-term objectives of the socialist economic construction in the 1980s.

Our people's ardent desire for peace is expressed clearly in the peace-loving foreign policy of our party.

In conformity with the underlying idea of independence, friendship and peace, we are strengthening solidarity with the peaceloving forces of the world who are defending Chajusong against aggression and subjugation.

In order to realize peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear armed forces and dismantle the nuclear bases from South Korea.

I am convinced that the world peace-loving forces including Asian and African peoples will pay a deep attention to the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and extend more positive support to and firmer solidarity with our people's struggle to expose and denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in every way and to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea.

I deem it necessary to give wide publicity to the peaceful initiatives and reunification proposals of our party and the government of the Republic and actively endeavour

to see that the campaign to support them be conducted more powerfully on a world wide scale and that the U.S. and the South Korean authorities respond to them.

I believe that broad peace forces of the world will undertake energetic activities in support of the DPRK Government's proposal for a large-scale phased arms cut-down and pay great attention to the actions to press the U.S. and South Korean authorities into responding to our proposal at an early date.

And I consider it imperative to be alert on the separatists' crafty trick to rig up "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea and carry out a joint action on the international arena in order to check and frustrate their schemes.

The Korean people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is closely interrelated with the world peoples' struggle for peace and independence, and is in the relationship of mutual support and co-operation.

We actively support the struggles of Arab peoples including Palestinian people in their valiant struggle for the country's independence and sovereignty against the aggressive and war policies of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, and extend resolute support to the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and the front-line countries fighting against imperialism and apartheid and the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and other Central American peoples against the U.S. imperialists' intervention.

We also support the peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries against imperialists' arms race and for the realization of general nuclear arms reduction and the prevention of militarization of the outer space and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in Europe, Northeast Asia, Indian Ocean and south Pacific Ocean to turn them into nuclear-free, peace zones.

He said in conclusion:

All the peoples and peace forces the world over should rally rock-firm under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, anti-war, and peace to jointly confront the imperialists' aggressive policies and machinations to provoke a nuclear war, form a broad united front and deal a collective counter-blow to the imperialists wherever their aggressive tentacles are stretched out.

All the progressive organizations and personages the world over including the Asian and African solidarity organizations should closely cooperate and firmly unite with each other and strengthen and develop joint actions in the international arena.

Daily Urges Fulfillment of Third 7-Year Plan
SK241249 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2138 GMT 22 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 23 September editorial: "Let Us All Become the Glorious Innovators in Fulfilling This Year's Plan"]

[Text] Just as the beginning is always important in any work, the successful fulfillment of the plan this year, the first year of the new prospective plan, is important in accomplishing this plan.

Only when we accomplish this year's economic plan ahead of schedule can we make a breakthrough in attaining the lofty goals of the new prospective plan and effect continuous upsurges.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All guiding functionaries and workers should register a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by rising up as one in the struggle to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan.

There is not much time until the end of this year. With the approach of the year's end, it is now time for us to accelerate the general march to brilliantly sum up this year. All party members and workers throughout the country should unconditionally accomplish the major production targets put forward by the party including those of rolled steel, coal and electric power, and railway transportation and should overfulfill the state plans daily, monthly, quarterly, and by index by vigorously waging the struggle to accomplish this year's national economic plan, thus effecting a brilliant success in the first year's struggle in fulfilling the new prospective plan.

The movement to increase production and economize materials by mobilizing internal reserves to the maximum is an important way to successfully accomplishing this year's plan. The production potentials of our self-reliant socialist economy are very great, and there are a large quantity of reserves everywhere. All plants and enterprises should vigorously wage the movement to produce more and build more by discovering the reserves to the maximum.

In particular, they should wage the loyal movement to find the reserves advanced by our party on a mass scale in order to use and mobilize the hidden reserves and should accelerate production and construction by saving even a kilowatt of electricity, a shovel of coal, a drop of fuel, a piece of steel, and a handful of cement.

Without the development of science and technology and technological innovations, we cannot think of fulfilling this year's plan. The new prospective plan is the plan for overall technological reform of the national economy. Scientists, technicians, and functionaries should carry out scientific research work and the technological innovations movement in order to fully use underground resources, marine resources, hydraulic resources, and forest resources sharing a correct outlook on science and technology. Thus, they should successfully resolve the scientific and technological problems arising in fulfilling this year's plan and the new prospective plan. Scientists and technicians should strengthen creative cooperation with workers engaged in production by actively participating in various shock brigade movements, including the 15 April shock brigade movement for technological innovations. Thus, they should bring about more new

scientific inventions, technological innovation plans, and rationalization plans and should introduce them into production and construction. It is also important to vigorously wage the revolutionary mass movement.

All domains and all units should carry out various mass movements boldly and on a large scale, including the movement to learn from and follow the examples of unheralded heroes, the movement to create the loyal exemplary machine unit following the No 26 lathe, the socialist competition movement, and the movement to create a new standard and new records, by firmly grasping the three revolutions team movement and the movement to win the banner of the three revolutions. Thus, they should make the entire nation seethe with revolutionary spirit for continuous innovations and a continuous march.

Complexes are assigned important missions in fulfilling this year's plan. Complexes should correctly establish the plan under the unified and preplanned guidance of the state and should responsibly carry out economic organizational work including the organization of cooperative production, guaranteeing materials, and transportation.

In particular, they should correctly carry out the independent accounting system by organically linking the interests of the complexes and their subordinate plants and enterprises. The guiding members should stand at the van of the rank in today's struggle. When functionaries serve as the banner-holder in the struggle to implement the party's policy and as the vanguard of others, the social atmosphere for accomplishing this year's economic tasks will be more briskly created.

All functionaries should go down the lower echelons, realizing the party's deep trust and the people's expectations, and should help resolve the impending problems according to the demands of the Chongsanri spirit and method. Thus, they should lead the masses to constant innovations and upsurges by personal example.

The gigantic tasks of this year's plan and the reality of rapidly developing socialist construction demand that the party's guidance of economic construction be further strengthened. Party organizations and the three revolutions teams should deeply explain and propagandize our party's profound ideas for economic construction, tasks and methods for fulfilling this year's plan and the new prospective plan, and the hopeful future by more vigorously waging political and economic propaganda. Thus, they should encourage the workers to continuously effect the great revolutionary upsurge with lofty revolutionary zeal, confidence, and the spirit of struggle. At the same time, they should constantly inspire the workers to a new innovation and exploits by timely and broadly introducing the groups of forerunners and innovators in fulfilling this year's plan.

Paper Criticizes U.S. Claims of Threat

*SK241059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT
24 Sep 87*

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today brands the current fitful outcry of the U.S. imperialists over "threat from the North" surrounding the Olympiad as a tricky racket raised by them in fear of the consequences of their manoeuvres for the single-handed hosting of the games by South Korea against co-hosting. [sentence as received]

Recalling that the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage cried about "threat from the North before the Olympics" when he was visiting South Korea and the *Associated Press* issued such report on September 21, the author of the commentary says: The moves of the U.S. imperialists are an unpardonable criminal act to oppose the Korean people's cause of reunification and abuse the Olympic games for their despicable political aim.

Lurking behind the row of the U.S. imperialists over "threat from the North" is the heinous attempt to step up the preparations for another war of aggression in Korea by building up aggression forces in South Korea under the pretext of "guaranteeing security of Olympiad".

It says that the U.S. imperialists seek to frighten the South Korean people and put down their struggle for democracy against fascism and for independence against U.S. imperialism with the hue and cry over "threat from the North".

Stating that such attempt of the U.S. imperialists can never be successful, the commentary says: In whatever tune the U.S. imperialists may kick up dust over "threat from the North," it will only bring their dark intention into a more glaring light.

South Should Set Date for Preliminary Talks

*SK241438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Press statement issued on 24 September by the Foreign Ministry spokesman—read by announcer]

[Text] The date which we proposed for holding North-south vice ministerial-level preliminary talks has passed again. This time, again, preliminary talks were not held on 23 September—the scheduled date—because the South Korean authorities did not come out on the date we proposed. This is attributable to the unjust stand and attitude of the South Korean persons in authority who are, indeed, not interested in North-South dialogue for detente and for peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, even though they pay lip service to North-south foreign ministerial talks and the like.

As has been known, we have proposed North-South foreign ministerial talks with the participation of the U.S. Secretary of State to solve the problem of arms reduction on the Korean peninsula.

Today the problem of disarmament should be solved first to ease the situation of acute tension that prevails on the Korean Peninsula and to open a breakthrough for preserving peace. It is too reasonable a logic [nomunado tangyonhan ichi] that the question concerning the U.S. forces occupying South Korea should be discussed to solve this basic problem.

Proceeding from this, we demanded that the problem of disarmament, which is directly connected with the United States, be discussed and solved at talks involving the North and South foreign ministers and the U.S. Secretary of State, and that other internal national issues linked to national reunification be solved by our nation alone through North-South dialogue.

Foreign forces should not be dragged into solving internal national issues, and the question of reunification should be resolved independently by our nation alone on the principle of national self-determination. This is our consistent stance.

This notwithstanding, instead of responding to our proposal for negotiations on arms reduction, the South Korean authorities have persisted only in North-South foreign ministerial talks under the pretext of national self-determination, despite the fact that they do not have the right to national self-determination. This is extremely unreasonable.

It is obvious that the South Korean persons in authority, who depend on foreign forces and even have no prerogative of supreme military command, cannot replace the United States in resolving the basic problem concerning the U.S. forces occupying South Korea.

Failing to respond to the preliminary talks we proposed, the South Korean persons in authority have recently clamored about a so-called guideline on easing restrictions on contact with North Korean diplomats. This is also aimed at shirking responsibility for failing to respond to our proposal for negotiations on disarmament and at creating the impression that they are interested in North-South dialogue. If the South Korean persons in authority genuinely wanted North-South foreign ministerial talks, they could find no reason or excuse for not responding to our proposal in which we even set the concrete date and place to first hold preliminary talks between the North and south.

As has already been declared many times, we have proposed that if the United States and the South Korean authorities cannot come together right now to negotiate with us on disarmament, North-south foreign ministerial talks should be held first to discuss problems.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority should not act in an unjustified manner beside the issue while talking about national self-determination and precedence to North-South dialogue, but instead should respond and come to preliminary talks with us at an early date.

We expect that if the South Korean side is not prepared to respond and come to preliminary talks or has other difficulties at home, it will come to talks as soon as it is prepared. We propose that the South side set the date of talks.

In the future, we will also make all efforts to realize the proposal for disarmament negotiations to ease the strained situation and to maintain and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula.

Daily Denounces Release of Student Torturers
SK250637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0627 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* in a signed commentary today notes that the South Korean puppet clique on September 21 released Pak Cha-won, former deputy head of the fifth section of the puppet police headquarters, and Yu Chong-pang and Pak Won-taek, who had tortured patriotic student Pak Chong-chol to death, on "probation" after passing light penalties on them.

That day, it says, the judge sought to justify the "probation" decision, arguing that the defendants' "feats in the fight against communism" should be taken into consideration.

This is an intolerable insult and downright challenge to patriotic student Pak Chong-chol and the entire South Korean people who had risen in protest against his death.

Branding the South Korean puppets' advertisement that they would "carry into practice the commitments to democratization upon their lives" as deceptive, the commentary points out that 2,459 workers who had fought for vital rights and democratic liberties in South Korea have been arrested over the past little more than two months.

The criminal act in releasing the murderers showed once again that any "democratic development" is inconceivable in South Korea with the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group left alone, it stressed.

Workers in South Continue Sit-In Strike
SK250628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0615 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—More than 1,500 workers of a company of the Changwon industrial zone, South Kyongsang Province, entered the fourth day of their sit-in strike on September 24 in demand of the release of detained workers, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They strongly demanded an immediate release of the six workers who were arrested on September 21, denouncing the suppression by the puppet clique and the management.

According to a report of a South Korean newspaper, more than 3,000 workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. in Ulsan who had been continuing massive protest and demonstration in demand of wage hike and guarantee of the freedom of trade union activities waged a sit-in on September 21, too, ignoring appeasement and deception of the management.

South Korea

Minister on 'Operational Command System'
SK250240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—The combined operational command system between Korean and U.S. Armed Forces here should be maintained for the time being unless a change occurs in North Korea's strategy of communizing the South by force, Defense Minister Chong Ho-yong said Thursday.

Chong said that the current combined operational system has positive attributes such as supplementing the strength of South Korea's Armed Forces and deterring the recurrence of war on the peninsula.

The issue of the possible transfer of operational command over South Korean forces to the Korean side is so closely related to the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed here that it should be treated with great care, said the Korean defense minister.

Since the inappropriate handling of the issue would bring up the issue of withdrawing American forces from Korea, Chong added, his ministry and the Korean armed forces are not officially discussing the issue.

A senior U.S. defense official recently said changes should take place in the military relations between the two countries. On Sept. 12, Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, told a press conference here that the operational relations of the Korean-U.S. combined forces command are an issue that will be discussed at the next security consultative meeting. Armitage also said U.S. troops will pull out of Korea if the Korean people no longer want them.

Touching on the possible denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the South Korean minister said it is such an unrealistic and dangerous issue that Seoul might be dragged into Pyongyang's disguised peace offensives, thus endangering security in the South.

Chong's remarks came during a question-answer session held at the National Assembly's Defense Committee Thursday.

Meanwhile, Vice Foreign Minister Pak Sang-yong told a foreign affairs committee session that active contact with North Korean diplomats, although not directly related to the simultaneous cross-recognition of the two Koreas, are expected to contribute toward fostering an atmosphere leading to cross-recognition.

The vice foreign minister was referring to the Korean government's recent directive allowing its diplomats to seek freer and more positive contacts with their North Korean counterparts at formal and informal functions around the world.

The government's diplomatic directive, Pak explained, is a follow-up step to the Korean foreign minister's proposal on Aug. 3 for a meeting with his North Korean counterpart to discuss bilateral issues. Pak added that the government's measure is also aimed at revitalizing the plan set up for active diplomatic contacts between diplomats of the two Koreas.

Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su announced the government's diplomatic policy on Sept. 17 before his departure for New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

Pak also said that the Soviet Union's nuclear threat to South Korea would be lessened as a result of the Washington-Moscow agreement on intermediate nuclear weapons. But he warned that considering the mounting military ties between the Soviet Union and North Korea, the Soviet nuclear threat to the Korean peninsula still exists.

Choe Kwang-su Meets Shultz in New York
SK250233 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States Thursday held their third annual foreign ministers' meeting which covered Korea's democratic development, trade frictions, inter-Korean dialogue and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

After the 30-minute talks, Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su told reporters the two sides shared the view that violent or illegal activities, which threaten democratic development in Korea, should never happen.

Choe briefed Secretary of State George Shultz on the Korean government's will to carry out the political timetable based on stability resulting from the compromises achieved between the ruling and opposition parties.

Shultz expressed the hope that democratic reforms in Korea will proceed smoothly without the intervention of any violence or illegal activities.

Touching on the rising tide of protectionism in the United States, Shultz strongly called on Korea to open its market wider so that the U.S. administration can overcome protectionist moves and settle trade conflicts between Seoul and Washington.

If Korea fails to open its market more resolutely, he continued, the U.S. market may not be opened to Korean products as it is now because the U.S. economy is faced with great difficulties.

One economic difficulty facing the United States has been its large trade deficit. In 1986, the U.S. trade deficit was a record 169.8 billion dollars. The largest bilateral deficit was recorded with Japan amounting to 58.6 billion dollars.

In reiterating Korea's market-opening efforts, Choe said that Korea is facing economic hardships coupled with a difficult time politically. He asked for mutual efforts to resolve the trade frictions between the two nations through sufficient preliminary consultations.

Choe also said, in an effort to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to build confidence between South and North Korea, we will seek more positive contacts and dialogue with the North.

Choe explained to Shultz the background of Seoul's proposals for more positive contacts between South and North Korean diplomats and for an inter-Korean foreign ministers' meeting.

In early August, Seoul proposed the foreign ministers' talks to discuss such issues as the conclusion of a non-aggression agreement, membership in the United Nations and cross-recognition by concerned powers.

Shultz said the U.S. Government positively supports South Korea's position and policy for dialogue toward the North.

On the issue of co-hosting next year's Seoul Olympics, Choe said direct negotiations between Seoul and Pyongyang are virtually meaningless because the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has the final say on the matter.

If North Korea accepts an IOC-mediated offer, Choe said, direct sports talks as proposed by Pyongyang are possible for discussing technical and secondary issues.

The summer Olympic games were awarded exclusively to Seoul, but Pyongyang has demanded the right to co-host the Olympics and has threatened to boycott the games unless its demands are met.

The IOC offered the North on July 15 five sports — women's volleyball, the men's 100-kilometer cycling competition, table tennis, archery and some preliminary soccer games.

North Korea has not yet responded to the proposal, demanding direct negotiations between South and North Korea.

Also attending the foreign ministers' meeting were Kim Kyong-won, Korea's ambassador to Washington Pak Kun, ambassador of Korea's permanent observer mission to the United Nations, Michael Armacost, undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Assembly Considers U.S., USSR Positions
SK250145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Rep. Kim Hak-chun urged the government yesterday to devise comprehensive measures for a "double-edged" Soviet position toward South and North Korea with a hint of reproachment with Seoul and increased military assistance to Pyongyang.

In an interpellation at the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, he said government scholars of the Communist giant calls for a positive Soviet reaction to the South Korean proposal for the setup of liaison offices in Seoul and Pyongyang.

The Soviet Union tries to strengthen control over North Korea through deep involvement in the power inheritance from Kim Il-song to his son Kim Chong-il and more military aid, he said.

The scholar-turned lawmaker, of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, noted that there are more signs of the Soviet's turning favorable to Seoul, and the relationship between the Communist superpower and South Korea will improve after the Olympics.

One sign is that the Soviet leaders have never uttered even a word, despite repeated demands by Kim Il-song during his two Moscow visits to support the Pyongyang-proposed tripartite talk on Korean issues. The talks involve the south, north and the United States, which has stationed armed forces in the south, and a signatory of the Armistice Treaty ending the Korean War.

Soviet scholars, according to Dr. Kim, positively assess economic achievements of South Korea and recommend that Moscow expand trade with newly industrialized countries, including Korea.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the DJP claimed that "the United States, which has harped on the need of a genuine democracy in Korea, is hampering the on-going democratic progress, with its pressure to open the Korean market still further."

Yu Song-hwan of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party argued that the government should urge Kim Il-song to step down some time after the 1988 Olympics for his failure in state administration.

At the Judiciary Committee, Mok Yo-sang of the RDP demanded a thorough investigation into the exact causes which brought two collegians, who were conscripted compulsorily, to burn their bodies.

He maintained that Choe U-hyok, a Seoul National University history major, and Yun Chi-yong, a Hanguk University of Foreign Studies Russian language major, committed suicide by burning themselves at military units on Sept. 8 and Sept. 18, respectively.

Vice Defense Minister Hwang In-su said Choe was believed to have been grieved because of the "bad financial status" of his home.

Chon Emphasizes Price Stability Priority
SK250715 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that price stability should receive top priority in the nation's economic policy during the second half of this year.

Presiding over a meeting of senior officials for economic affairs at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, Chon said that the government should encourage businessmen to refrain from raising prices to offset their burden of wage increases.

Instead, the president said, businesses should make efforts to improve productivity in order to bring about price stability and enhanced competitiveness of export goods.

Commenting on the recent labor disputes, Chon stressed that management should do its best in managing labor affairs while workers should make demands that are reasonable.

Chon said, to become a developed country in the early 1990s, labor disputes should be avoided.

He also suggested that the government take steps to prevent impure elements from meddling in labor disputes.

Ilhae Foundation Stock Scheme Alleged

Probe Sought

SK242339 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday proposed the formation of a special bi-partisan committee in the National Assembly to probe what it called the manipulation of the stock market by the Ilhae Foundation.

The RDP said it has "information" that the foundation has amassed about 2,000 billion won through investing 1,000 billion won in the equities market.

The special committee must investigate whether the foundation raked in windfall profits through manipulation of the stock market in collusion with the financial authorities and the Korea Securities Supervisory Board, the nation's securities market watchdog agency, the RDP said.

It, however, did not identify the source of the "information."

The ruling Democratic Justice Party immediately rebuked the RDP for its claim, saying it was sheer speculation based on "groundless rumors."

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong said the opposition party suspects that the Ilhae Foundation channelled its windfall profits to the ruling party as political funds.

According to a RDP paper, prepared by Rep. Kim Pong-uk, the Finance Ministry had prodded institutional investors, including the securities houses, to dispose of then low-priced banking, insurance and construction issues on April 8.

The window guidance was designed to help the Ilhae Foundation to purchase cheap banking, insurance and construction issues, the RDP claimed.

Ilhae was established in December, 1983, as a public services organization with donations from major industrial firms.

It supports studies on public policy, holding international seminars and subsidizing research programs.

The Finance Ministry and the watchdog agency had announced on April 8 that the measure was aimed to cool down the over-heated stock market.

Investigation Demanded

SK242357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday demanded an investigation into the opposition Reunification Democratic Party's [RDP] allegations that the Ilhae Institute has profited 2 trillion won from securities investments.

At the Finance Committee of the National Assembly, Rep. Song Yong-sik the DJP spokesman made the groundless allegation that part of the money is suspected to have been used as a political fund.

Rep. Song demanded the Securities Supervisory Board probe the case thoroughly, saying the issue involves the honor of the government and the ruling party.

An investigation has proved that the Ilhae Institute does not possess even a single share, Rep. Im Yong-to of the DJP said.

He said that for 1 trillion won of investments in construction, banking and insurance shares to produce 2 trillion won in profits from April to August, as was alleged by the RDP, the prices of these shares would have to have tripled in that same period.

In testimony, Pak Pong-hwan, governor of the securities Supervisory Board, said his board found that the institute does not hold a single share.

He said shares worth 1.98 trillion won were traded in April and that a single investor could not possibly have put in 1 trillion won nor made a 200 percent profit.

The Securities Supervisory Board, he said, does not plan to probe investments by the institute.

It is not possible to probe an investor's capital holdings unless he is suspected of having broken laws governing the transaction of securities.

He denied an RDP charge that the government manipulated the securities market.

The government, he said, has taken measures in the past to stabilize the securities market and foster a healthy capital market, but not to help a particular individual or group make profits.

Panel Agrees on One Candidate Per Party
SK250209 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday agreed that each political party will only be allowed to field one presidential candidate.

The agreement came in a meeting of the eight-member bipartisan committee charged with working out revisions to election-related laws, including the Presidential Election Law.

The two parties also agreed that an independent presidential candidate will be required to deposit 100 million won with the Central Election Management Committee.

The money will become the state's, if he renounces his candidacy or fails to win more than five percent of the valid votes cast, they said.

They agreed that a person elected president in a special election will serve for five years as stipulated in the new Constitution, regardless of the remaining period of his predecessor's term.

The opposition RDP accepted the ruling party's proposal that Korean residents abroad not be given absentee votes.

The two parties agreed to limit the number of election campaigners a political party may employ.

The bipartisan panel plans to complete negotiations on the rewriting of the Presidential Election Law as early as possible.

The two parties differ over the duration of election campaigning, the voting age, the number of appearances by each candidate on television for speeches, the number of speech rallies each candidate can hold and the amount of money each candidate is allowed to use for campaigning.

The ruling DJP favors a 20-day election campaign period, while the RDP advocates a 40-day period.

As to the voting age, the ruling party calls for the maintenance of the current age, 20. the RDP demands it be lowered to 19.

The DJP-RDP panel failed to meet Wednesday because the minor opposition New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties blocked its planned meeting by force.

Apart from the bipartisan panel, an eleven-member subcommittee will be set up at the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee to work on revisions to election-related laws. The subpanel will be manned by representatives from the four parties.

RDP Factions Trade Verbal Attacks at Meeting
SK250223 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The twin factions of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party traded minor verbal attacks on each other in a regular morning meeting yesterday.

One key post-holder affiliated with the Sangdo-dong faction led by Kim Yong-sam asked Kim Tae-chung and the Tonggyo-dong faction if it was true that Kim Tae-chung had told a Japanese newspaper that both Kims will eventually have to run for president.

Kim Tae-chung denied that.

Two RDP Candidates Interviewed on Elections

Kim Yong-Sam Interview
SK250248 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
22 Sep 87 p 3

[Interview with RDP President Kim Yong-sam by reporter Kim Chung-sik at the former's house in Seoul on 22 September]

[Excerpts] "The first phase of the struggle for democratization was to revise the Constitution to favor a direct presidential election system. The parliamentary introduction of the draft of the revised Constitution is now over. In the second phase, military rule must be brought to an end by nominating a single opposition candidate. In this regard, the agreement Adviser Kim Tae-chung and I have reached on settling the question of a single candidacy by the end of the September is of great significance," said Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP at his house in Sangdo-tong on the morning of 22 September, when he had returned from jogging. [Passage omitted]

[Kim Chung-sik] Was it you who suggested the end-of-September due date to Adviser Kim Tae-chung?

[Kim Yong-sam] Yes, I did. We were not in a position to postpone settling the question any longer. The other side (the DJP) has already kicked off a full-scale election campaign.

[Kim Chung-sik] Are you sure the question will be settled by the end of September, as both of you agreed upon?

[Kim Yong-sam] I believe it will, at least. I particularly believe that politicians must be faithful in keeping their promises. The two of us are fully aware that the eyes of all the people are set on our every action.

[Kim Chung-sik] You advocated settling early the question of a single candidate. Thus, at a glance, it appears that Adviser Kim has conceded to you to some degree.

[Kim Yong-sam] I believe it has turned out that way, due to the prevailing atmosphere.

[Kim Chung-sik] What do you mean by the prevailing atmosphere?

[Kim Yong-sam] I would rather leave that to your imagination. [Passage omitted]

[Kim Chung-sik] The work to hold inaugural rallies in 36 districts where no RDP chapters presently exist will soon begin. Can this be construed as a concession in return for Adviser Kim's agreement on the end-of-September due date?

[Kim Yong-sam] As far as I know, legally, it takes at least 2 weeks to establish chapters in those 36 districts. So, actually, it will take even longer, if other work (the distribution of districts and the selection of people from between the Sangdo and Tonggyo factions in the RDP) is taken into consideration. Therefore, I was opposed, because preparations for the election would be delayed if the candidate-nominating convention is held after the establishment of chapters in those districts and because it may give the impression of intraparty competition. Yesterday (21 September), Adviser Kim, by saying "I know I would lose, if a vote is held," made it clear that he would have no recourse to a vote, and we agreed on settling the question of candidacy by the end of this month ..., so ... [elipses as published]

[Kim Chung-sik] Do you expect it will be possible to hold the candidate-nominating convention on 10 October?

[Kim Yong-sam] If both of us agree on the question of candidacy, other things will become simple. [Passage omitted]

Kim Tae-chung on Candidacy

SK250359 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
22 Sep 87 p 3

[Interview with RDP adviser Kim Tae-chung by reporter Yi Nak-yon—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "With an open-minded stand, I will settle the question by the end of this month, one way or the other. In fact, personally, the question is serious for me, because there will be no chance for me next time if I miss the opportunity this time. There will be no grievance, even if I fail to become president, but there will be some deep emotion, especially if my age is considered. Somewhere, for a couple of days, I will ponder over the public opinion and the tasks to be accomplished by the next government. Through dialogue with God, I will decide," said Adviser Kim Tae-chung amid a very stable and calm atmosphere after agreeing with President Kim Yong-sam on 21 September on settling the question of the RDP presidential candidate. [Passage omitted]

[Yi] Are you going to visit Pusan and Taegu before settling the question of candidacy?

[Kim] I cannot tell for sure. It has become difficult to do so before the end of the month. That the question of a single candidacy has not been settled is not the reason for my not going. This does not mean I am giving up visits. This is just a postponement. I will decide by considering the atmosphere among the citizens there. [passage omitted]

[Yi] It can be said that agreement has been reached on the principle of sharing roles. If you take the position of candidacy, how far will you go in offering something for President Kim?

[Kim] (Smiles)

[Yi] How about the other way?

[Kim] (Smiles) [passage omitted]

[Yi] Have you ever thought about competition?

[Kim] I have not thought about voting-competition.

Investigation Panel on Press Freedom Formed
SK250115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday formed a seven-member committee to investigate a government move to ban the publication of an article on the 1973 kidnapping in Tokyo of Kim Tae-chung by two monthly magazines—the monthly *Choson* and *Shintong-a*.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong said the government action is an apparent infringement of the freedom of the press.

The RDP will take issue with the government's "suppression of press activities" at the plenary session and standing committee meetings of the National Assembly, the spokesman added.

Intelligence authorities are learned to have warned the editors of the two magazines that they may face arrest on charges of violation of laws on official secrets if the Kim Tae-chung kidnapping article appears in the October issue.

The RDP also called on the broadcasting networks to provide fair coverage of the rival political parties.

The two magazines contained an interview with former Korean Central Intelligence agency director Yi Hu-rak who has admitted for the first time that the KCIA staged the kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung without prior approval from then president Pak Chong-hui.

Union, Management Petition for Worker Release
SK250121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] ULSAN (YONHAP)—The trade union and management of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. have jointly

filed a written petition with authorities concerned for the early release of jailed labor union leaders and workers.

The petition was sent to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Prosecutor General's Office Wednesday morning, one day after the nation's largest shipyard resumed normal operations following prolonged labor disputes. The petition bore the signatures of six executives, including the company chairman Yi Chon-nim, the president Chong Mong-chu, 10 leaders of the interim labor union and about 9,200 dockworkers.

In the petition, they said it was wrong for striking workers to inflict psychological and property damage on Ulsan citizens during their four-day violent street demonstrations. The labor strife erupted at the shipyard on July 28.

As a result, 43 trade union leaders and workers were arrested Sept. 4, they said.

Noting that workers returned to work Tuesday after labor representatives and the company reached an agreement on Sunday on the settlement of the protracted labor disputes through labor-management negotiations, they asked the law enforcement authorities to grant leniency for the jailed workers, except for those involved in arson or destroying public facilities.

Seoul Flights Suspended Due To Strike

JAL Suspends Flights

SK250704 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—Japan Air Lines (JAL) has decided to temporarily suspend some of its flights to and from Seoul due to a protracted strike by its Korean employees in Korea, company officials said Friday.

According to the officials, JAL will temporarily suspend flights between Seoul and Japanese cities beginning Sunday except for the Seoul-Osaka route which will offer flights once a day. Flights between Pusan and Japanese cities will not be affected by the suspension.

Because of the suspension, round-trip flights between Seoul and Japanese cities will drop from 72 each week to 28. The suspension will mean no flight service between Seoul and such Japanese cities as Nagoya, Fukuoka, Niigata and Kumamoto.

JAL has not accepted Tokyo-bound flight reservations from its Seoul office since Sept. 18 when the strike began and recently has not been accepting Seoul-bound reservations at its Tokyo office.

Northwest Suspends Flights

SK250640 Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—Northwest Airlines (NWA) announced Friday a suspension in its service to and from South Korea because of a strike by its local employees here.

NWA's Seoul branch office said in a statement that it was temporarily canceling flights to and from Korea, effective Friday, adding that it was making alternative transportation arrangements for its passengers desiring to fly to and from Korea.

The statement said the suspension was due to a wildcat strike by airline employees against selected non-Korean airlines. While describing the airline's suspension as a part of the overall labor unrest experienced by many Korean and non-Korean companies in recent months, the statement said, Japan Air Lines is encountering similar problems.

NWA, however, said that despite the disruptive employee action, Northwest is actively negotiating to settle the dispute.

The decision by Northwest Airlines to suspend service to Korea came as the strike by NWA's local staff entered its second week with no signs of slackening. NWA management and labor have sharp differences over a proposed upgrading of the status of non-regular workers hired from a Korean service company.

While the labor union among NWA's local staff here demanded that the status of the 35 non-regular workers be upgraded to that of regular local employees, the management side has opposed such a step saying that those workers were affiliated with the Korea Security Company (KSC) but not with NWA.

Senior officials at NWA's Seoul branch office have said they were ready to compromise on anything but the demand for upgrading the status of the 35 non-regular workers. The labor union, however, insists that those KSC workers should receive equal treatment since they do the same work as the local staff. The KSC officials, meanwhile, confirmed that the workers they had dispatched to the NWA office at Kimpo International Airport were hired under direct employment contracts with the KSC, even though their employment was made in accordance with requests made by NWA. KSC has provided NWA with employees since 1979.

Meanwhile, Japan Air Lines, which has also been affected by a similar strike at Kimpo International Airport, said it will drastically curtail its service to Seoul beginning Sunday.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Vice Premier Returns From Japan, PRC

*BK231429 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English
1330 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] The Bank of Tokyo is to help the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority, MIDA, to attract more Japanese investments to Malaysia. The deputy prime minister, Encik Ghafar Baba, said a letter of understanding will be signed by the bank and MIDA to allow for this cooperation.

Encik Ghafar returned to Kuala Lumpur today after week-long visits to Japan and China to enhance bilateral relations, particularly in trade and investments. In a statement, he said the Japanese investments sought will be more in the area of the small- and medium-scale sectors. The Japanese have been told that Malaysia welcomes foreign investments. Japan, being highly successful in export of manufactured goods, will be in a good position to take advantage of Malaysia's industrial policy on the promotion of resources-based and export-oriented industries. The Japanese have also been informed that the economic environment for investments in Malaysia has improved with the provisions of an attractive package of incentives, relaxation of government regulations, and reduction of bureaucratic red tape and procedures.

During the discussions, Encik Ghafar emphasized the need for Japan to import more manufactured goods from Malaysia. The problem of higher tariffs on processed products as against raw materials and nontariff barriers such as stringent import regulations and procedures were raised with the Japanese Government. During the discussions, Encik Ghafar expressed Malaysia's deep concern over the heavy burden of debt servicing of the yen loans. Japan has indicated it will consider sympathetically to views expressed by Malaysia.

On his visit to China, Encik Ghafar said bilateral trade between the two countries can be enhanced in the future in view of the promise made by China to increase its import of Malaysian goods. On a trade agreement which has yet to be signed between Malaysia and China, he said China had submitted several proposals and these will be forwarded to the cabinet.

Brunei Deputy Defense Minister Visits

Begins 5-Day Visit

*BK231445 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English
1330 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Brunei Darussalam Deputy Defense Minister Major General Pengiran Haji Ibnu Pengiran Haji Apong arrived in Kuala Lumpur today for defense talks with Malaysian authorities. Deputy Defense Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustafa and Chief of Army Gen Tan

Sri Hashim Ali were at the airport to welcome him and a 16-member delegation. Maj Gen Pengiran Haji Ibnu is scheduled to call on Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen during his 5-day visit.

Discusses Joint Ventures

*BK241219 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1155 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 24 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam are exploring possible cooperation in various areas of defence equipment production, Malaysian Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said Thursday.

He said the cooperation might include joint venture arms production.

This was discussed in talks between Abang Abu Bakar and his Brunei Darussalam counterpart Pengiran Ibnu Pengiran Apong at the Defence Ministry here.

Pengiran Ibnu, who is on a five-day official visit to Malaysia, also had discussions with Defence Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

Abang Abu Bakar said the visiting deputy minister had also expressed his country's desire to send more armed forces personnel to Malaysia in the future for training.

The Brunei Darussalam Armed Forces had in fact been sending personnel for training in Malaysia but on a small and ad hoc basis, he said.

Earlier, in talks with Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, Pengiran Ibnu expressed his country's interest in joining the five power defence arrangement comprising Malaysia, Singapore, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia.

It is learnt the matter had been broached by the commander of the Royal Brunei Darussalam Armed Forces, General Pehin Mohamad Daud, to his Malaysia counterpart, Gen Ghazali Che Mat, during the latter's official visit to the sultanate in July.

Earlier this year, another signatory of the 1970 ratified arrangement, Britain, had welcomed Brunei Darussalam's participation.

British Secretary of state for Defence George Younger was then quoted as having said: "It's (the matter of Brunei joining the arrangement) very much a matter for Brunei to raise directly with the other members."

Pengiran Ibnu also visited the Malaysia Explosives Co Ltd ammunition plant in Batu Arang near here Thursday.

He is expected to call on Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar at Wisma Putra (Foreign Ministry) Friday.

BRIEFS

The king on 16 September received the credentials of three new envoys. They were Bangladesh High Commissioner Mohammad Anwar Hussain, Iraqi Ambassador

Hisham al-Taraqjali, and Irish Ambassador Paul Donan Dempsey. Later, his majesty the king received outgoing Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Zadeh. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 16 Sep 87 BK]

FM Service To Be Expanded

Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat has said that the radio broadcast on frequency modulation stereo will be expanded to cover the entire peninsular Malaysia beginning 31 August 1988. At present, the broadcast can be received only in Kuala Lumpur, Kelang, and the nearby areas. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 20 Sep 87 BK]

Cambodia

SPK Acclaims USSR-U.S. Missile Accord
BK240324 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1140 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 23—The agreement in principle reached in Washington between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of land-based intermediate and short-range missiles of the two countries constitutes an important and significant step in the process of disarmament and in [word indistinct] peace and security of our planet.

The agreement reached on Sept. 18 between E. Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister for foreign affairs, and G. Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, after three days of talks clearly shows the efforts of the Soviet Union in the implementation of the policy of peace as expounded in successive statements, including those made in Moscow on January 15, 1986, in Vladivostok on July 28, 1986, by CPSU general secretary Gorbachev.

The Soviet Union has always persisted in the struggle for peace and security and not only for its own people and those in the socialist community but also for the people in the whole world. The plan for a global security system advanced on Sept. 17 by M. Gorbachev is also aimed at thwarting the nuclear holocaust for the entire humanity. The Soviet side has made great efforts to clear all obstacles created by the United States to move ahead to the elimination of nuclear arms even before the Reykjavik summit and the Geneva talks. This has confirmed the USSR's intention to build a more secured world and also reflected its high sense of responsibility towards humanity.

The people of Kampuchea, together with people of socialist countries and other peace-loving people in the world, highly acclaim these new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. They will do their best to contribute to the creation of an international security system and to peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region and the world over.

Hundreds Reportedly Poisoned in Stung Treng
BK230650 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Excerpt] On 9 September, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dispatched secret agents from Vietnam to put poison in water sources and food sold in marketplaces in Siem Pang District, Stung Treng Province. One hundred people died and many hundreds more have been affected. On the same day, compatriot Cambodian soldiers at Dom Kralo in Siem Pang District killed two and wounded four Vietnamese agents who were putting poison in our people's water wells. [passage omitted]

Five SRV Regiments Routed in Battambang
BK240208 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] On 12 September, the Vietnamese enemy assembled five regiments to try to resist us in Thmar Puok and Phnum Srok Districts, north Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]. These forces were divided into five prongs.

However, our National Army, in cooperation with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, ambushed and routed the Vietnamese forces by sections between 12 and 17 September. We killed 108, including 3 battalion and company commanders, and wounded 75 others; we also destroyed 30 assorted weapons and some ammunition and war materiel.

Two Radars Sent To Siem Reap Province
BK240655 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] VOK has received a report that two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another three wounded in a clash in Siem Reap Province with Sihanoukist combatants cooperating with a group of combatants from the Democratic Kampuchean side and that in mid-September, the Vietnamese sent two radars from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap Province.

The report says that on 16 September, a group of Sihanoukist combatants, in cooperation with a group of soldiers from the Democratic Kampuchean side, attacked a position with about 60 Vietnamese soldiers belonging to the 72d division near Pongro village in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province. Two Vietnamese soldiers also says that on 15 September, the Vietnamese sent two radars and accessories from Phnom Penh to be installed in Siem Reap Province.

At the same time, 300 Vietnamese soldiers from the 72d division and two tanks have been dispatched to various areas in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province, and Chongkal and Samraong districts in Oddar Meanchey Province, to resist Cambodian resistance forces operating in the areas.

Vietnamese Positions Attacked on 19 September
*BK230249 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] On the night of 19 September our national army attacked and destroyed three Vietnamese enemy positions forming the defense line for the Vietnamese regimental position in Chamlang Romeang on the Peam Ta battlefield. In a 30-minute battle we killed 48 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 50 others for a total of 98 casualties; destroyed 55 assorted weapons, including 3 60-mm mortars, a 12.7-mm machine gun, 2 M-30's, 3 RPK's, 2 RPD's, 4 B-40's, 5 B-41's, and 37 AK's, 400 B-40 rockets, 57 B-41 rockets, 55 cases of AK ammunition, 45 army shelters, an ammunition and mine depot, and a quantity of other war materiel; and seized an RPK gun, a B-40 rocket launcher, 2 AK's, 300 B-40 rockets, 150 B-41 rockets, 10 cases of AK ammunition, and a quantity of other war materiel.

Indonesia

Harmoko Reports to Suharto on USSR Talks
*BK231029 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1010 GMT
23 Sep 87*

[Text] Jakarta, September 23 [OANA-ANTARA]—President Suharto has asked for an improvement in information cooperation with the Soviet Union to support the existing relations in the fields of economy and trade between the two countries.

The president was further quoted as saying by Information Minister Harmoko that such an improvement in the information cooperation with the Soviet Union was very important because of the current Indonesian export drives.

Following his meeting with the Indonesian head of state, Minister Harmoko told reporters that the president had also asked for new breakthroughs to step up Indonesian exports of agricultural products such as palm oil, natural rubber, tea and coffee.

Harmoko called on the president to report the results of his recent visit to the Soviet Union, as well as the plan of an ASEAN editors conference in Bali on October 27-29.

He further said that an improvement in information relations in the fields of economy and trade between the two countries will be very dependent on the efforts of the two countries' mass media.

Indonesia and the Soviet Union agreed on September 10 to exchange radio and television broadcasting materials on technology, sports and economy.

The agreement was signed by Information Minister Harmoko and the Soviet Union's chief committee for radio and television affairs, Aleksandr Aksenov, when the former made a visit to the Soviet Union on September 7-11 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In reply to a question Minister Harmoko said that the people should not worry over the possibilities of the return of communism into the country through the relations.

The cooperation would be based on mutual respects towards the two countries' own system and values, he said.

Meanwhile the Indonesian national defence has already been strong as the people's awareness upon beneficial information has grown, he went on.

Harmoko said the Soviet Union badly needed a lot of information on technology, economy and sports from Indonesia.

He added that the policy in choosing the information for publication would be given to the two countries' discretion but the cost for sending the information would be borne by the sender.

Meanwhile, the exchange of information would be carried out through diplomatic channels, he said.

Daily Approves U.S. Humanitarian Aid to SRV
*BK240908 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian
15 Sep 87 p 2*

[Editorial: "Singapore's Stand on U.S. Aid to Vietnam"]

[Text] A joint communique issued by President Reagan's special envoy, John Vessey, and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, as reported by *The New York Times* at the end of last August, obviously stipulated that the issue of humanitarian aid between the two sides will not be linked to broader political issues such as the normalization of relations and economics. The special steps were taken because Vietnam had shown understanding and cooperation on the issues of U.S. soldiers missing in action [MIA] and prisoners of war [POW] from the Vietnam War.

History records that over 200,000 American soldiers were killed in the war, not to mention those incapacitated, missing, and taken prisoner in this war which also used modern weapons. This bitter experience is still imprinted in the minds of the American people, especially the families of these soldiers.

We support efforts to settle these issues through bilateral diplomacy since it is the two nations themselves which can settle the issues without the interference of outsiders or other countries. Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja reiterated that such aid will not be against Indonesia's principles because of its humanitarian and very limited nature.

What is very strange is Singapore's stand asserted by Singapore's Foreign Minister Dhanabalan that essentially condemns any U.S. aid to Vietnam. Perhaps, Singapore worries that such aid would strengthen Vietnam's economy and would in turn reinforce its potential

in prolonging the presence of its troops in Cambodia. This hasty suspicion has in fact harmed the original stand, that is, the firm stand demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The limited aid should not be linked to broader questions and blown out of proportion, as it is solely designed to settle the MIA and POW issues. The Singapore stand is also marked by support for China's stand which wants the Khmer Rouge to participate actively in efforts to settle the Cambodian issue.

We still remember how Singapore invited Israeli President Hayim Herzog in disregard of the atmosphere in its nearest neighbors such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei which have no diplomatic relations with Israel, have a majority Muslim population, side with the Arab countries in their conflict with Israel, and support the Palestinian people's struggle to establish a country of their own. When the Israeli flag, the Star of David, flew in Singapore, the Malays in Malaysia staged demonstrations against the presence of Hayim Herzog.

It would be a priori to view any assistance to be rendered by someone as having ulterior motives. Such a viewpoint on the above-mentioned case is not correct because the aid will not only be limited in nature but results from a situation created by the two countries, the United States and Vietnam. The United States has no other motives other than to meet the wishes of its citizens to see their relatives back—U.S. soldiers who are still held in Vietnam. The United States aid is not to strengthen Vietnam's economy which would in turn consolidate the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. Such logic is entirely inaccurate, especially in view of the fact that Vietnam is the Soviet Union's major ally in expanding and maintaining its hegemony in Southeast Asia.

If such a logic is to be followed, we would have to be constantly suspicious of any outside offer or aid lest it be intended to seek mutual benefits, strengthen a political position, spread a certain religion, and so on. While humanitarian aid is limited and nonbinding, it is also not based on the calculation of benefits and losses and should not be returned with interest under strict terms, as in the case of aid given in commercial activities.

We can see the extension of humanitarian aid in a simple form around us daily. If someone has an accident on the streets, others will immediately come to render assistance. This is solely a spontaneous reaction of human instinct. In fact, it must be admitted that of course some may take advantage of a difficult situation for their selfish interests. However, the majority of civilized human beings will not do that.

In fact, Vietnam itself needs open and broader economic relations to implement its new economic policy, but Vietnam has been more cautious toward any outside aid since the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] in December 1986 in which CPV General Secretary Truong Chinh was replaced by Nguyen Van Linh and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong was

replaced by Vo Chi Cong. [as published] Moreover, Ligachev's criticism that Soviet aid has not been effectively used has caused differences of opinions between the pragmatic and moderate groups in the country. But, all have agreed to develop economic potentials without relying too heavily on outside loans.

Laos

Commentary on U.S. Attack on Iranian Boat
BK250301 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 24 Sep 87

[PASASON 24 September commentary: "Washington Creating an International Crisis in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, on the evening of 21 September U.S. helicopters equipped with machine guns and rockets fired on an Iranian boat accused by them of laying mines in the sea. The incident has caused widespread international public reaction. Political and military observers in the region see the incident as a very serious one in which the United States proceeded from making threats to directly using arms in carrying out a military operation in international waters.

The U.S. NBC television network recently commented that the Persian Gulf has become a ground for another U.S. military operation. The prediction that the U.S. show of forces in the Persian Gulf will transform the dangerously high tension in the region into a major international crisis is becoming a reality. However, the sign of this major crisis' beginning has not caused a bit of concern among the authorities in the Washington ruling circles. U.S. President Reagan, in his recent speech delivered at the UN General Assembly, and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, stressed in his statement issued a few days ago and tried to defend the U.S. policy of confrontation in the Persian Gulf as a correct path to follow. Caspar Weinberger has repeatedly pointed out that the Persian Gulf is of extremely strategic significance to U.S. interests and that the U.S. naval forces will not move out of this region. He also stressed that the number of U.S. warships in this area will not be decreased as long as the tension there remains.

Nevertheless, it is most noteworthy that the situation in the region has developed into a military hot spot with the presence of massive weapons and bombs because the United States and its NATO allies have dispatched military forces and war weapons into the region. The attack on the Iranian boat by U.S. helicopters is an undeniable testimony to this development. All progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world have expressed the necessity to urgently reduce the tension in the Persian Gulf by relying on political forces to peacefully settle all conflicts and not resorting to the use of force as proposed by the Soviet Union.

As everyone is well aware, the path to political settlement of the conflict in the region is extremely difficult and complicated for it calls for all parties concerned to

understand the reality and to contribute to achieving the goal of peace. Nevertheless, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including an estimated 70 warships, from the Persian Gulf may be the first important step in restoring the situation in the region to normal.

Phoun Sipaseut Leaves for UN Session
BK231229 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT
23 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 23 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao PDR headed by Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, left here recently for New York to attend the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly which was opened there on September 15.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Saman Vignaket, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, and head of its Organisational Committee, together with deputy-ministers and high ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on Anniversary
BK231248 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Today Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic; and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council (SPC), jointly sent a greetings message to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, in Berlin.

The message reads as follows: On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the LPDR-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, the Lao people, and in our own names, we are very pleased to convey warm salutations and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber, and the fraternal people of the GDR.

The signing of the LPDR-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation marked an important event of historic significance in relations between Laos and the GDR. We are elated to note that over the past 5 years of the treaty's implementation, the relations of friendship, fraternal solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our two countries have been developed even more profoundly on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, thus serving the lofty interests of the peoples of Laos and the GDR.

We are convinced that in the spirit of the said treaty of friendship and cooperation, the LPDR and the GDR will

persistently strive to promote and expand the fine traditions of the relations between the two parties, two states, and two peoples of both countries and will contribute to enhancement of the strength and cohesion of the socialist community for world peace and security.

The LPRP, the government, and the people of Laos take this occasion to express profound gratitude and highly appraise the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism shown by the GDR party, state, and fraternal people in rendering assistance to the Lao revolution, both in the past period of national salvation struggle and in the present.

On this occasion of the celebration of the day of historic significance, we wish the people of the GDR—under the clear-sighted leadership of the SED, with Comrade Erich Honecker as head—new, ever greater success in implementing the resolutions of the 11th party congress. We wish you, comrades, happiness.

On the same day, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister.

Kaysone Phomvihane Greets Ethiopian Premier
BK241139 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, recently sent a telegramme of congratulations to Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The telegramme says:

"On the occasion of your nomination as prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, the Lao people, and on my own behalf, I am very pleased to extend to you my sincerest congratulations and best wishes.

"May I wish you more successes in your noble task and may the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the governments and peoples of Laos and Ethiopia be further developed and strengthened in the interest of our two countries and world peace."

Phoumi Vongvichit Greets Ethiopia's Mengistu
BK241259 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR, recently sent a telegramme of greetings to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE].

The telegramme says:

"On the occasion of your election as president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, on behalf of the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and on my own behalf, I am very pleased to extend to you my warmest congratulations and best wishes.

"I am confident that under your presidency, on the road of building material-technical socialist bases, you will lead the PDRE to become a developed country in all fields.

"May the fraternal relations of friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism be further developed and strengthened for peace and socialism.

"Permit me to also present you my wishes for your good health and greater successes in your noble task and for the welfare and prosperity of the brotherly people of Ethiopia."

Editorial on Appreciation of LFNC Congress
BK240750 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 23 Sep 87

[PASASON 23 September editorial: "Appreciate the Content and Spirit of the Second National Congress of the Lao Front for National Construction"]

[Text] The editorial said: The Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Second National Congress which recently convened in Vientiane outlined the orientation and tasks reflecting its significant role and responsibilities in contributing to materializing the party and state line, plans, and policies. The editorial went on: The study and appreciation of the content and spirit of the LFNC Second National Congress must be carried out with a definite organization and plan, sound content, and actual objectives. A periodical inspection and review of lessons must be conducted and any acts of stressing only a form of study without actual content must be avoided.

Experience over the past 10 years has taught us that those who are able to effectively organize a study on a certain subject and to profoundly appreciate its content are always able to efficiently implement its content and vice versa. This is the undeniable truth. Therefore, it calls on us to increase efforts in this direction. The editorial pointed out that to translate into reality the content and spirit of the LFNC Second National Congress of the LFNC and to allow the people of all tribes and strata rallying under the banner of unity of the national united front to make greater and more efficient contributions to fulfilling their historic roles in the new period of the revolution under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the LFNC, they must first profoundly appreciate and thoroughly understand the content and spirit of the congress. The LFNC at all levels must take the initiative and direct charge in fulfilling this important task. Of course, they must have guidance from

the party committees, coordinate with the local administrations, and closely cooperate with the mass organizations at their respective levels so as to attain a profound and extensive organization of the study of the content and spirit of the congress, thereby encouraging all the people to understand and to wholeheartedly participate in carrying out the revolution and to apply the content and spirit of the congress in all spheres of work.

Philippines

Large Offensive Launched Against NPA in Bicol
HK250905 Hong Kong AFP
in English0858 GMT25 Sep 87

[by Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Naga, Philippines, Sept 25 (AFP)—Elite troops fanned out in search of communist guerrillas near here Friday in a campaign to reverse spectacular rebel victories in the Bicol region, officials said.

A battalion of Scout Rangers had been pulled out of Isabela Province in the northern Philippines on orders from Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, with the last batch arriving as the campaign was getting underway.

They reinforced three regular Army battalions and a second Scout Ranger battalion that had already been fighting guerrillas from the New People's Army (NPA).

Agence France-Presse correspondents on the scene said troops were transported by two helicopter gunships to seek NPA rebels in the hinterlands of Camarines Sur Province.

Two strategic bridges had been blasted in the area in the past three weeks, and three others partially damaged. Communist rebels have been suspected.

In a broadcast Friday on a Manila radio station, an NPA spokesman who identified himself as Ka (Comrade) Ogie said the NPA was not responsible for all the damaged bridges.

He did not say which of the five bridges were hit by the rebels, but he suggested the armed forces itself was involved so that the NPA would get the blame and the rebels would lose support.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gregorio Asuncion, the local military operations chief in Bicol, said that with the arrival of the Scout Ranger battalion from Isabela, "the situation has greatly improved."

"The series of atrocities and destruction of bridges has stopped," he told the AFP correspondents before boarding one of the helicopter gunships.

"But we continue to receive some threats of planned attacks," he said, adding that soldiers had been deployed "in areas that are being threatened."

He said there had been no reports of enemy contacts since the second battalion of Scout Rangers arrived.

On the national highway, AFP correspondents saw troops manning checkpoints along between bridges.

The NPA offensives in the Bicol peninsula, whose westernmost town is only 150 kilometers (90 miles) southeast of Manila, fueled fears that the rebels might be changing strategy towards an escalation of war on Manila's doorstep.

In the capital, President Corazon Aquino told a group of legislators, including natives of Bicol, that a show of force was necessary to overcome insurgents in the region.

"This has to be solved wholly and not just the military approach," she said. "But at the same time, we also have to show our force there. It is a combination of military offensive and support of the local officials and attention to the economic problems there."

Rep. Bonifacio Gillego, a former military man, said after Friday's meeting with Mrs. Aquino that the NPA in Bicol "have set up of a sort of a parallel government in control of some areas," but added he had some doubts that the NPA were behind the bridge attacks.

The fresh battalion reinforced three regular army battalions and one scout ranger battalion already stationed to fight the NPA in Bicol. The Philippines has 86 combat battalions, each comprising from 400 to 600 men, while the NPA has 23,000 fighters.

The Army is the main fighting force against the NPA, which the military estimates to have 400 armed regulars and a similar number of unarmed rebels across the rugged and mountainous peninsula.

The attacks on the installations have gravely affected the transport of goods and other agricultural projects to and from Bicol, a coconut-growing region where the NPA is said to have one of its most sophisticated underground machineries.

All railway traffic in the region has been stopped since some 200 NPA rebels seized a train which they used to attack a paramilitary constabulary outpost in Del Gallego town, near here Sunday.

Officers of the scout ranger battalion said they were abruptly pulled out of operations against the NPA in Isabela to reinforce security forces here. The last arrived here Friday aboard a C-130 Hercules transport plane along with firearms, equipment and sacks of rice.

The troops sent out to battle Friday had only one day of rest since their arrival on Thursday. A junior officer who asked not to be identified complained: "We have had no rest. We were in operations when they suddenly pulled us out."

Colonel Downplays Fighting
HK251231 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Passages within slantlines in Tagalog]

[Text] We have a report from Legazpi right now. /We all know that the situation in Bicol is very precarious at the moment./ Ok, are we ready?

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Bicol correspondent] /We have a colonel with us who will give us/ the peace and order situation in Bicol. May I know who is the anchorwoman?

[Anchorwoman Lita Pabellon] This is Lita Pabellon, assisted by Tess Angeles.

[Bicol correspondent] /If you have questions, just ask Colonel Orbase. He will first give a report on the peace and order situation in Bicol./

[Orbase] /Is the signal clear and strong/, so that there would be no chance of misinterpretation and disinformation, no? Okay.

The situation in Bicol is, I can say, excellent. Things are quiet here in spite of the so many attempts to destabilize the region by people fighting the government. As a matter of fact, they started the attempts a few days ago, to be exact, from the first week until the 22d of the month. However, they were not successful in destabilizing the region. Much worst, they have really lost the support of the people because all their actions were against the population. So, peace and order wise, I can say that the Bicol region is very calm, except for some parts of the region which they are trying to destabilize, but these are very limited so that we cannot even say that it is becoming a problem here.

Do you have any questions as far as that is concerned?

[Tess Angeles] Sir, would you say that the situation there is pretty normal?

[Orbase] Oh, yes, it is very normal here. As a matter of fact, the schools, colleges, markets, everything is normal. There is no such thing as distraction. /Our problem here is the transport of commodities to Manila. We have a lot of decaying vegetables which we cannot transport to you. Poor thing, you do not have fresh vegetables/. [laughter]

Aside from that, I can say that it is really peaceful here. Do not be worried. /Please tell that to our countrymen./ I know that this is a nationwide broadcast. Please do not misinterpret what you read in the newspapers which made it appear that Bicol region was already a battleground. That is false. /There is too much sensationalization in our media/. That is why I am glad that you have this nationwide broadcast.

I would also like to tell all Bicolanos outside the Bicol region not to worry. The military is still on top of the situation. To give you an example, there was a group of so many rebels while there were only six fighting them. /Well, the rebels were not even able to defeat the six, in spite of their bigger number, 150. In fact, 50 of the rebels died, and in the process of withdrawing, they killed their own comrades because they could not carry them along/. Well, that is the situation and the score in this region.

[Unidentified male reporter] /We have another question. Some of our countrymen would like to return to Bicol and visit loved ones. Reports here said that the NPA captured a whole train and exploded bridges. In your opinion, what is the best way for our commuters to reach Legazpi?/

[Orbase] /About the kidnapped train, that is true. But since they did not steal any rails, they cannot really use the train/. Actually, we have already repaired the railroad tracks, as well as one of the bridges, the Kilbay bridge, near Sipocot and Libmanan.

Right now, the Philippine Airlines is still servicing and still doing their normal routines and schedules.

/As for land transportation/, except for the detour going to Cabusao because of the broken bridge at Tara, /one will have to put up with 45 more minutes before arriving here. In the past, the trip normally took 12 hours by land/. Today, it is about 15 hours, and while it is inconvenient due to bad road condition, nevertheless, it is still passable and secure.

[Male reporter] /So, colonel, it is not true that Bicol is completely isolated from the rest of the country, and the people from Manila could still get there?/

[Orbase] /You know, those who claim that Bicol is cut off/, they are making fairy tales of their victories. Actually, there is no such victories here. This is a very lousy disinformation campaign. /Traffic here is normal. The only problem is the Philippine National Railway [PNR] railroad along the bridge/. But according to the PNR, they can easily fix it. And according to the Department of Public Works and Highways in charge of bridge construction, they have a target date to put up Tara bridge by October 10. They are now doing the job and I think they are doing it very well. We are securing them /so that the project will not be disrupted/.

[Male reporter] /Another question. There are many newspaper reports about encounters. Are there any latest encounters in the past week?/

[Orbase] /The past week?/ I have to see some records, /but the latest incident was on the 20th in Monte Carmelo. In this case, I am very sorry to tell our friends from the other side that many of their men were done in. Aside from that, they are trying to put up a show of force. They are trying to amass forces, to appear near our stations or near our troops. Yet when we visit them with helicopter gunships and our B-150 or tanks, they all flee for their life. When they spot our helicopters/, they suddenly disappear. It is not true that they have a semblance of control. /There is no such thing/. Your broadcaster here can attest to the fact. Even the people here are happy. /Do you know that the discotheques never close?/ [Laughter] It is very calm and peaceful.

[Male reporter] /So, things are gay over there. Have the battalion of fresh Army Scout Rangers arrive there?/

[Orbase] /Yes, part of the battalion arrived in Pili, Camarines Sur. They will have to go through reorientation first in order to be acclimatized to the customs of the people here/. We are doing that. /When they arrive, they will first go around the place and be acclimatized with the common people/ so that we will have a harmonious relationship when they start operating.

/Yes, they have arrived and more is due to come/. However, that should not be a cause for worry. This is just an augmentation, and not a reinforcement. /In augmentation, we beef up the forces a bit, whereas reinforcement implies that we are on the losing end/. This is not the situation, so let us refrain from using the word reinforcement. It is augmentation.

[Lita Pabellon] /We are just echoing what we read in the papers. Thank you, Colonel, for your report, and if there is nothing else, we would like to thank you/.

[Orbase] Thank you, too, and please assure our countrymen in other regions that Region 5 is still very peaceful, in spite of what have happened. /We can still laugh. And we wonder why you are worried/.

[Lita Pabellon] /You have just heard the chief of civil relations in Legazpi, Bicol and we would like to thank him for clarifying the situation there./

More Troops Sent to Bicol

*HK251124 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
1000 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] More Army troops have been sent to Bicol region to confront communist guerillas who have been sabotaging train tracks and blowing up bridges. A military spokesman said one battalion of several hundred scout rangers were airlifted to the region which was cut off from the capital by rebel raids on ground routes. A report from the area said residents have fled several villages lining the railway for fear of fighting. A spokesman said a second battalion is on standby to go to the Bicol region.

Earlier, President Aquino gave the Army a free hand in the confrontation. This means that the troops could launch any kind of offensive they wanted with absolutely no restraint.

NPA at 'Strategic' Stage

*OW251151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT
25 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept. 25 KYODO—President Corazon Aquino, holding separate "dialogues" with business leaders and congressmen Friday, called for support in stabilizing the country after last month's coup attempt by rebel troops and fresh offensives by communist insurgents.

She told members of the ad hoc "Cory Aquino coalition" from the House of Representatives at a meeting at the Malacanang Presidential Palace that the August 28 coup attempt "delayed everything and pushed back some of our projects."

"What I would like to say here now is that I would like to call on you to help me ... unite all sectors ... and fight not only the insurgency but to help in the economic recovery program," she said.

"I cannot do this alone, and since you have the mandate of the people, it will be that much easier for me to work with your help," she said.

The political instability triggered by the coup attempt and attacks by the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the Bicol region in southeastern Luzon was aggravated by last week's assassination of leftist leader Leandro Alejandro.

Armed forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos Friday ordered all military units in central Luzon north of Manila on full alert after intelligence reports said the NPA offensives in Bicol were meant as a diversion for attacks on key installations in the region.

Ramos said central Luzon, site of the American Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the Armed Forces' munitions plant, the country's first export processing zone and an oil refinery, is a "juicy" target for the NPA guerrillas.

Aquino's political woes as well as labor unrest and corruption in government were raised at her meeting with the administration congressmen in the morning and in her luncheon "dialogue" with Filipino business leaders and Manila-based American and European businessmen.

But the 54-year-old president was unfazed. "Certainly, I am not disheartened and I am not discouraged," her spokesman quoted her as saying.

Press secretary Teodoro Benigno said the business leaders were still "bullish and optimistic" about the economy despite "some reservations" concerning the political situation.

"Full steam ahead characterized the mood and attitudes of the overwhelming majority and as a matter of fact, 'full steam ahead' was the expression used by some of them," Benigno said.

He said that Aquino "emphasized" the need for industrial peace and the "necessity" for management and labor to reach agreement on the recent request for a wage increase by workers.

"Let us think about the entire nation, let us think about how our actions can promote the welfare of our people," Aquino said.

Benigno said the businessmen's "preoccupation" with illegal strikes and the need to reduce the number of strikes and the possibility of achieving industrial peace through a "joint, voluntary management-labor agreement" were also discussed but no "specific" resolutions were reached.

The military Thursday deployed a battalion of Army Scout Rangers to the Bicol region where the most intense insurgent activity in the country has been reported since the aborted coup. At least five bridges have been blasted by the rebels there, the military said.

Senator Victor Ziga, who is from Bicol, said Wednesday he has received reports that "enemies" of the Aquino government have landed arms from a submarine and are preparing to set up a provisional government in the region.

Opposition senator Juan Ponce Enrile, former defense minister, said Monday the NPA has reached the "strategic offensive stage" of its guerrilla war in some areas in the country, including the Bicol region.

The outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, whose military arm is the NPA, has vowed to step up armed attacks against the 160,000-strong military to take advantage of the divisions in the armed forces caused by the coup attempt, which was led by Enrile's former security officer, Army Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan.

Rebel Government Discounted

HK250457 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 0400 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army do not have enough power or the ability to establish their own government in the Bicol region. This was said by Defense Secretary Rafael Iloilo in an interview with the defense press corps. Iloilo disagreed with Senator Wigberto Tanada's statement that the communist rebels are planning to establish a provisional government in the Bicol region. He said if this is done by the communists, they need to be exposed; and if they expose themselves, it will be easier for the armed forces to capture them.

[Begin Iloilo recording—in progress] ...Which they claim is their territory, then they will have to go into conventional warfare. I think if they go into conventional warfare, and I hope they do, that means to say [words indistinct] already. They can try. [end recording]

Iloilo admitted that if the situation in the Bicol region gets worse and the communists continue their attacks and violent activities, it is possible that President Aquino will use emergency powers in that area. Iloilo said that at present, the government is still in full control of the situation in the region.

[Begin Iloilo recording] I don't think it has reached that point, but I think [words indistinct] if in areas—let's say [words indistinct] if the situation [words indistinct] will get to be quite [word indistinct], we might lose Bicol. I am sure that the president will agree to declare a portion of the Bicol area something like that. [end recording]

Meanwhile President Aquino has given Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos the work of stopping the worsening problem of insurgency in the Bicol region.

According to Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, President Aquino has great confidence in the ability and faithfulness of Ramos. Ramos has sent one battalion of Scout Rangers to Bicol to reinforce the military force being deployed there. The Scout Ranger battalion came all the way from Cagayan Valley. Benigno said that Ramos has all the freedom to make decisions on how to solve the threats from the communist rebels in the Bicol region.

[Begin Benigno recording] General Ramos and his command (?structure) are absolutely free, and they (?must) devise and seek the offensive strategies to cope with the communist rebellion in the Bicol area. [end recording]

Three Killed in Convoy Ambush

HK240429 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Three of a (?70)-man Napolcom [National Police Commission] convoy were killed in what was believed as a mistaken encounter in Nasugbu, Batangas, yesterday. They were reportedly on their way back to Manila after arresting the chief of police of Lemery town when ambushed near a Constabulary detachment in Nasugbu.

In Laguna, two rebels died and a Constabulary colonel was killed in an encounter in San Antonio Town. The authorities captured a suspected rebel named Isidro Morales Jr, alias Jerry.

Rebel-Army Fighting in Leyte

HK241245 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
24 Sep 87 pp 1, 10

[by Ruben O. Ensoy]

[Text] Ormoc City, Leyte—Nearly 70 members of the New People's Army (NPA) and 10 government troopers have been killed in a battle between the military and Leyte communist rebels still raging in barangay Liberty here since last Thursday.

More than 100 NPAs are still holed up in a cave in barangay Liberty and surrounded by government soldiers led by col. Lorenzo Mateo, Regional Command 8 chief.

Mateo commands the operations of all military commands on Leyte island against the NPAs.

Barangay Liberty is believed to be the center of all NPA operations on Leyte island.

Mateo said the cave where the NPA are hiding is very difficult to assault because it is atop a very steep mountain.

All previous attempts to assault the cave proved futile because the NPAs can easily spot anybody approaching it, enabling them to escape fast, Mateo said.

The NPAs were first sighted last Thursday by government soldiers. They were believed to be on their way to blow up the geothermal power plant in barangay Tongonan, Kananga, Leyte, which supplies power to Leyte and Samar, including the industrial estate in Isabel, Leyte, where the multibillion-peso Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp. (PASAR) and Philippine Phosphate and Fertilizer Corp. (Philphos) plants are located.

In the initial clash, seven government soldiers and two NPAs were killed.

However, continuous assaults by Mateo resulted in heavy casualties for the NPAs.

Meanwhile, military officials said 87 NPAs were killed when they tried to attack an army detachment in barangay nenita, Mondragon, Northern Samar, last July 14.

The detachment was defended by only two enlisted men and five civilian Home Defense Force (CDF) members. Nobody in the group was killed by the NPAs.

The detachment commander, a certain Pfc, Junio, was slightly injured in the eyes.

An initial body count showed only 20 dead NPAs.

However, the soldiers found more bodies along the trail of the fleeing NPAs. More than 20 bodies were found inside a hut.

Reinforcements sent by Lt. Col. Sergio Sumalinog surprised the NPAs who fled to a ricefield.

Military To Beef Up Forces

HK241541 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] The military is to step up operations in the Bicol region to fight the destructions by NPA terrorists.

A report by Rey Rodriguez said that aside from a battalion of Philippine Marines already dispatched today to the area, another battalion will also be sent to support the first one.

[Begin recording] A battalion of Scout Rangers will be dispatched to the Bicol region. This was announced by Defense Secretary Rafael Ileta in an interview with newsmen in his office at Camp Aguinaldo this afternoon.

It will be recalled that a Scout Rangers battalion was sent to Bicol after an inspection tour by Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff General Fidel V. Ramos yesterday.

Ileta said that the dispatch of the second battalion will not leave a vacuum in the defense of Metro Manila and its neighboring area because the said battalion will come from a province which did not need extra troops. He, however, did not mention which province this was.

Owing to the departure of many government troopers over the last few months, Ileto said the AFP's 86 battalions were not at their full strength, adding that each battalion possessed around 75/

of their overall strength.

Ileto also said that the situation in other parts of the country was not as worrisome as the situation in the Bicol region at present.

This is Rey Rodriguez reporting from Camp Aguinaldo. [end recording]

Military 'Free' To Fight Rebels

*BK241349 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English
1030 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] The Armed Forces are free to fight the communist rebels. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno Jr emphasized this as a battalion of scout rangers flew to the Bicol region this morning to beef up government forces in the wake of stepped up attacks by NPA on bridges, trains, and railway tracks.

The airlifting of the scout rangers was decided and announced by AFP chief, General Fidel Ramos, yesterday during a visit to Legaspi City. The AFP chief personally visited the Bicol region where the communist rebels are believed planning to control and establish a provisional government. At least five roads and rail bridges have been destroyed by NPA rebels in Bicol during the past 2 weeks.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, meantime, clarified perceptions that the military has under some kind of code or check in its counterinsurgency operations. Benigno said the government troops are free to do anything in terms of offensive to neutralize NPA attacks. The press secretary said ever since the cease-fire talks with NDF representatives broke down, the government has given the go signal to the armed forces to go after communist rebels.

NPA Plans Bicol Government

*HK241253 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
24 Sep 87 p 10*

[Text] Sen. Victor Ziga said yesterday that the blasting of bridges and the daily killing of innocent civilians in the Bicol region are being undertaken by the rebels to establish the seat of a provisional government.

Ziga, a Bicolano from Albay, said in a privilege speech the covert actions include the disruption of essential public services such as communications and the supply of electricity.

These are aimed at isolating the region from the rest of the country "to make it an easy prey to forces unfriendly to the present government," Ziga added.

He pointed out that enemy lairs in the mountains of Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, and Sorsogon support the forces attacking Luzon.

The Bicol region has an international seaport, an airport for jets and turbojets, sealanes that can be the refuge of submarines and warships coves and island for storing supplies, and geothermal plants with a 550-megawatt capacity for the electricity requirements of Luzon.

"These are the emerging realities in the present destruction of transport facilities in Bicol. I trust the AFP is prepared for the strategy of the enemy," Ziga said.

The senator said that in Polangui, Albay, alone, 100 people have been killed since last May.

The townsfolk are now evacuating their homes to seek refuge in the church where over 1,000 evacuees are now housed, he said.

"I am afraid that these wanton acts are directed not towards the civilian population but towards the more sinister goal of undermining the security of the State and destabilizing the government," he said.

"Unconfirmed reports are filtering into my office that serious efforts are now being undertaken to establish in the Bicol region the seat of a clandestine government," Ziga said.

Toward this end, he added, covert maneuvers, including the landing of firearms by submarine along the coastal areas, had been undertaken by "unnamed and unknown elements."

In a speech before the Manila Overseas Press Club, Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile expressed fears that the NPA rebels can rapidly move into a strategic offensive stage in some areas if the government fails to act immediately.

The opposition leader noted with apprehension newspaper reports that insurgents in the Bicol region are operating in battalion size groups, indicating a shift from guerrilla to conventional warfare.

"How could 500 armed rebels move freely in an area like Bicol? Did the military not receive any intelligence report on the movement of this armed group? If they did, why did they not act to stop rebel operations? Or can 500 armed rebels now move freely among the people because they are now enjoying the support of the people in the area?" the former defense minister asked.

Foreign Arms Shipments Denied

*HK241249 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
24 Sep 87 pp 1, 11*

[By Ruben Oliver Ensoy]

[Text] A military official on Samar Island disputed yesterday reports that a foreign vessel had landed high-powered arms for New People's Army (NPA) rebels operating on the island.

Brig. Gen. Fedeyico Ruiz, "Tanglaw" Brigade commander, said that upon receipt of a tip that a submarine unloaded arms and ammunition in barangay Cabatuan,

Palapag, Northern Samar, three military teams were immediately dispatched to investigate.

The teams found out that the report was false, Ruiz said.

Residents and barangay officials in Palapag also told newsmen that "no one saw or heard of any landing by a foreign vessel" in the area.

Ruiz added that the brigade has enough men in Gamay, Mapanas, and Palapag towns to protect the people and monitor any major rebel activity in the area.

Several rebels who surrendered lately have reported that the rebel army still uses outdated firearms, indicating that no new arms were received by the NPAs, Ruiz said.

Ruiz added that the coastal waters around Gamay and Oras are "very open." Any ship landing there would be noticed by civilians he said.

19 Kidnapped Civilians Rescued

HK231519 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
23 Sep 87 p 16

[by Owen Masaganda]

[Excerpt] Sta. Cruz, Laguna—Nineteen persons kidnapped by the New People's Army (NPA), including the family of the director of Filsen mills and two policemen, were rescued yesterday by government forces after a gun battle in barangay San Antonio, Luisiaa, Laguna.

Col. Evaristo G. Carino, Recom 4 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, said that the group of three NPA commanders under Tiros Alcantara, Gregorio Rosal, and Jojo Almonte kidnapped the 19 persons last Saturday and Sunday, and held them at their camp in barangay San Antonio.

Luisiaa Maor Isidro Palad reported the kidnapping to Col. Julianito Manalo, Laguna PC provincial commander, who in turn organized three teams to undertake rescue operations. Despite their military truck being damaged by land mine, the government troopers attacked the NPA camp with support from PAF [Philippine Airforce] helicopter gunships and reinforcement from the regional special action force.

The rebels withdrew toward Sampaloc, Quezon, along the Siena Madre mountains, leaving behind four dead and one captured. [passage omitted]

Top Rebel Leader Captured

HK231515 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
23 Sep 87 p 16

[by Jay Valleser]

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City—A top rebel leader in northeastern Mindanao was captured by government troops Monday, reports said yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, commander of the 4th Infantry Division, identified the captured rebel as Isabelo Ramonsada, alias commander Troly, deputy secretary general of regional communist party committee of north eastern Mindanao who carries a price of P100,000 on his head.

Elements of the 30th Infantry Battalion under Maj. Elmer Dala captured Ramonsada at the house of one Beliong Maasin in Kolanbogan, Buenavista, Agusan del Norte. The rebel leader surrendered without a fight.

Adalem said that Ramonsada's capture was a great setback for the NPA in the area. Ramonsada is the highest communist leader in Mindanao captured by government troops in the last three years.

Habeas Corpus May Be Suspended

HK250155 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] The government may suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the Bicol region if the situation there continues to deteriorate. Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said he may recommend to President Aquino the suspension of the writ. This would mean that suspected rebels or criminals can be kept in jail indefinitely even without any charges filed in court against them. The defense secretary said he is sure the President will agree to the drastic action of suspending the writ if the situation gets so serious that the Bicol region may be lost to the communist rebels. He said the government is prepared to make that move and can enforce it. However, he said he does not think the situation at present has reached that point when the Writ of Habeas Corpus has to be suspended.

In the same interview about the Bicol situation, Secretary Ileto said a battalion of Scout Rangers is being deployed in the Bicol region to reinforce government forces fighting the rebels there. He said more troops are being readied to be sent to Bicol. The battalion of Scout Rangers to be sent to the area will bring to two combat battalions the military reinforcements sent to the region lately. Secretary Ileto admitted that the rebels have been active in the region during the past 3 weeks, but the military is still on top of the situation.

The military offensive in the Bicol region is now under way. Ground troops, supported by helicopters, are now attacking a battalion-sized force of NPA rebels reported poised to attack the town of Ragay in Camarines Sur. A big battle was reported developing. Three helicopter gunships are supporting the troops. Colonel Abraham Manuel, who commands the 1st Infantry Brigade in the province, said soldiers were parachuted in areas near the NPA encampment. Col Manuel said people living in the towns of Del Gallego and Ragay have started evacuating to other areas to escape the impending NPA attack.

The number of civilian anticommunist vigilante groups is increasing as the people in Bicol condemned NPA atrocities. There are now 52 vigilante groups in Albay

Province alone. Bicolanos interviewed by the media are vehemently denouncing the NPA attacks and the destruction of bridges and railroad facilities. The NPA terrorism has greatly affected the livelihood of many Bicolanos who cannot transport their produce to other areas of Luzon and Metro Manila. The Bicolanos are also resenting the atrocities being committed by the NPA against civilians.

More troops were fielded in the Bicol region to secure major bridges and railway links to prevent the total isolation of the region by the communist rebels from Luzon. At the same time PNR [Philippine National Railway] authorities said the rail lines damaged by the rebels in the Camarines Provinces will be passable in a week's time. PNR engineers and military units are rushing work on the damaged rail lines and bridges. Authorities said the NPA's blasting of the bridges is apparently aimed at isolating Bicol and destroying its economy.

Malacanang says the military is free to do anything and has never been held back in check in the Bicol region. More on this from Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino has spoken repeatedly on unsheathing the sword of war on lawless elements in the country. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno yesterday [24 September] said the armed forces are capable of striking them in the Bicol region. Benigno said the situation obtaining in the Bicol region requires a military solution and there is nothing that restrains the armed forces there.

[Benigno recording indistinct]

Military Files Abuse Charges Against Rebels
HK241151 Quezon City MALAYA in English
24 Sep 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] The military has filed additional charges of human rights violations against alleged communist guerrilla leaders before the Commission on Human Rights [CHR], bringing the total number of such cases to 51.

Chairman Mary Concepcion Bautista, head of the human rights body, said 28 more cases were filed last week, on top of the 23 cases earlier filed by Col. Evaristo Carino of the Southern Luzon Command against New People's Army guerrillas in the region.

Concepcion quoted Carino as saying he was convinced that the commission could investigate and prosecute communist rebels involved in cases of rights violations.

"The military and other agencies coordinate (with us) when requested, to bring these cases to a just end," Bautista said in a press conference.

The rights body has been under fire from administration and opposition congressmen and military officers who complain of the commission's alleged bias in probing cases of human rights abuses committed by members of the armed forces.

Opposition Rep. Antonio Abaya (KBL, Isabela) in a privilege speech at the House Tuesday, accused the Commission on Human Rights of being one-sided and serving the "propaganda aims" of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

Bautista said the CHR is an entirely new body which should not be confused with the defunct Presidential Committee on Human Rights [PCHR].

The PCHR was created to investigate only abuses committed by the military or any government agency, while the CHR is mandated by the Constitution to investigate abuses committed by both the military and the NPA.

Twenty-five alleged NPA leaders in Southern Luzon, led by Tirso Alcantara and Gregorio Rosal, have been identified by the military as being behind documented cases of rights abuses. Despite difficulties, Bautista said the commission would go on with the probe.

"It is probable that these people may come before the bar of justice and prove their innocence," Bautista said.

Problems Cited in Disarming Mindanao Warlords
HK231525 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English
23 Sep 87 p 1

[by Francis Cevallos]

[Text] A government plan to disarm Mindanao political warlords could plunge the country into civil war.

This was the assessment of Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, Southern Command chief, in his testimony before the Senate special committee on Mindanao affairs over the weekend.

Sen. Santanina Rasul, head of the committee, said the Senate panel held a public hearing in Zamboanga city last Saturday to look into the various problems in the South.

Tapia was one of those who testified in the Senate panel, Rasul said.

She said according to Tapia, the warlords in Mindanao possessed the "most sophisticated weapons" in the country.

He told the Senate body the warlords were capable of "fighting back" to resist any move to disarm them.

Another top government official who requested anonymity told the committee that loose firearms in Central and Western Mindanao were estimated at 300,000, enough to arm an army of 10 battalions.

This figure, he said, did not include the arsenal of the Moro National Liberation Front.

Last week, Gen. Fidel Ramos, armed forces chief, announced a plan to disarm political warlords as part of the government effort to restore peace and order in the country.

According to Rasul, Tapia believed the move could explode into an armed confrontation between the military and the warlords.

He strongly suggested a status quo in the handling of the warlords.

NPA Forms New Urban Terrorist Group
HK251156 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
1100 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Urban partisans of the New People's Army have vowed to step up terrorist activities in Metro Manila. Military intelligence said the targets for liquidation are top military and police officials in retaliation for the murder of Bayan [Bagong Alyansang Makabayan—New Nationalist Alliance] secretary general Lean Alejandro.

Reports added that the sparrow units have formed the Lean Alejandro brigade composed of seven highly impressive urban guerrillas.

As this developed, task force Alejandro composed of military and police investigators said they now have fresh and positive leads that may help solve the assassinations. The military also set into operation a counter-terrorist plan in answer to the formation of the Lean Alejandro brigade.

Government Campaigns Against Terrorism
HK231523 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
23 Sep 87 p 16

[by Vic Vega]

[Text] Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, Western Police District (WPD) chief said yesterday that the campaign against urban terrorists, including the ultra-rightist and the radical left, has been intensified.

Lim announced the formation of several sub-stations in NPA influenced areas in Tondo.

In. Bo. Magsaysay, a WPD detachment will be erected sponsored by the National Housing Authority (NHA) and will be under the command of Maj. Romeo Maganto, station commander of Precinct No. 1.

Lim said the detachment will be under Pfc. Pablo Lucre, former substation commander of the Tondo foreshore-land detachment.

The main objective of the detachments is to neutralize the rebel movement and gather intelligence information on the NPA sparrow units hiding in shanties in Tondo.

Lim said that the rebels may stage surprise attacks to avenge the slaying of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) leader Leandro Alejandro.

Meanwhile, the rebel Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) said that surprise attacks will be staged against police and military officials in Manila.

NPA Brigade To Avenge Alejandro Death
HK251027 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009
GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (AFP)—The communist New People's Army (NPA) has formed an urban guerrilla assassination unit named after Leandro Alejandro, a prominent left-wing leader who was murdered here last week, a radio station reported Friday.

The "Lean Alejandro Brigade" plans to assassinate high police and military officials to avenge the unsolved September 19 murder of Mr. Alejandro, secretary-general of the New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan) party, DZRH radio said quoting military intelligence sources.

The report could not be independently confirmed, but the NPA issued a statement here a day after the attack, which it blamed on the military, vowing to "respond accordingly."

The 23,000-strong NPA usually names its units after slain leftist figures and guerrilla commanders.

The NPA's "Alex Boncayao Brigade," named after a labour leader murdered shortly after he joined the NPA in the early 1980's, has taken credit for killing at least 40 soldiers and policemen in Manila.

Students Rally To Protest Alejandro Murder
HK251259 Hong Kong AFP in English 1151 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (AFP)—Some 300 militant students Friday vowed to continue the struggle waged by left-wing leader Leandro Alejandro as they marched on the presidential palace to condemn his murder.

The protesters marched from an earlier rally at a downtown Manila plaza and demonstrated peacefully at the foot of a bridge leading to the palace, witnesses said.

Barbed wire barricades were set up at the bridge, and a handful of policemen stood nearby.

Mr. Alejandro, secretary-general of the New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan) party, was slain last Saturday in an ambush laid by unknown gunmen. The murder remains unsolved.

Waving red banners, the marchers chanted, "Give justice to Lean Alejandro," as speakers blamed the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and President Corazon Aquino's "total war policy" against leftist insurgents for the weekend murder.

One large red banner read, "Resist militarism, fascism and U.S. intervention," while a poster called for the ouster of armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos and Defense Secretary Rafael Ilto.

A Manila radio station reported Friday that the communist New People's Army had formed an urban guerrilla assassination unit named after Mr. Alejandro.

The "Lean Alejandro Brigade" was planning to slay top police and military officials to avenge the leftist leader's death, said DZRH radio, quoting military intelligence sources.

Aquino Appeals for Teamwork in Government
HK251309 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
1200 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] President Aquino today urged the coalesced majority in the Lower House to help convince the people that the country is being run by a united leadership. The president made the appeal in her first breakfast meeting with members of the House of Representatives in Malacanang.

During the meeting, Mrs Aquino reiterated the need for the executive and legislative departments as well as the military to work as a team. Also tackled during the meeting were a wide range of issues from labor unrest to the insurgency meeting.

At the same time, the chief executive invited the congressmen to join her in her regional consultations. The president's first regional visit since the August 28 coup attempt will be in Region 2 [Cagayan Valley].

Aquino's Internal, External Support Viewed
HK241215 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 23 Sep 87 pp 1, 8

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Only Cory is Holding Nation From Breaking Up"]

[Text] There is hardly any dispute over the assessment that the only person standing on the way of the nation plunging into civil war is President Aquino. In the view of most foreign governments and even among mature political observers, including those who fault her style of leadership, there is no alternative to Mrs Aquino as the national leader during a period of turbulent transition.

Given this, the central role of Mrs Aquino as a cement holding the nation from fragmentation—or breakdown, if you wish—is the starting point of any assessment on the prospects of the survival of the reintroduction of democracy to the country following more than 14 years of the Marcos dictatorship.

From an external perspective, it must be emphasized that the main reason the Reagan Administration, during the uncertain hours of the August 28 coup attempt, declared emphatically its support of the Aquino government was that it wanted to give an unmistakable signal to the government, as well as to the mutineers, that it disapproved of an illegal seizure of power.

The Reagan message was transmitted to the Aquino government, the military leaders and to Col. Gregorio Honasan. It warned that American aid would be cut off summarily from any group that seized power. Implicit in this message is that in the medium-term and long-term

interests of the U.S. a military takeover would create more problems than it would solve, even though admittedly there are doubts about the ability of the Aquino government to rule effectively.

Whether or not this clear signal helped swing the loyalty of many in the armed forces behind the government or at least stemmed defections to the rebels we do not know. But there are speculations that this subtle form of intervention did just that.

I am not prepared to argue whether U.S. intervention is good for the country or not; I am merely presenting the reality that in the political, security and economic affairs of this country, the U.S. and its instrumentalities have historically intervened, especially during crises. I am also aware that nationalists will be offended by this interventionist role, since it is an infringement of national sovereignty and autonomy. But debate over intervention does not belong to this venue.

The point I am making is that there is a coincidence in the view of domestic political observers and among U.S. policy makers that at this stage of our historical political development President Aquino is still the centerpiece of any political plan to save this nation from either a communist or a fascist military takeover. This plan is necessarily based on the assumption that the fate of the restoration of the democratic experiment in this country rests on the ability of the political center—the moderate tendency—to hold. And the perception is that only Mrs. Aquino has the capacity to galvanize—only if she uses the political tools available to her—the moderates behind her Government.

The most important element going for her is her legitimacy. This element is the linchpin of diplomatic and popular domestic support for her government. Even though her domestic support has been eroded, there is no question that her legitimacy is unchallenged. And it is this legitimacy that causes most of the Armed Forces to respond to Gen. Fidel Ramos' call for loyalty to the presidency, the Constitution and the Republic when they are under assault.

Even Colonel Honasan, in his interview with foreign journalists, implicitly conceded this legitimacy. The initial arrogance of the coup leaders melted in the face of this reality; Colonel Honasan himself conceded that his forces did not mean to seize power from a constitutional government and that they did not mean to harm her.

If Mrs. Aquino had been harmed, or killed, in the attack on the Palace, it was certain that the group which grabbed power would have presided over civil war.

That is why there is now an obsessive preoccupation among the West, especially the U.S. to try to save this Government from political collapse. That is also why the major political and social forces in this country, with the possible exception of the communist Left and the extreme Right, are concerned that this Government survives—despite its own shortcomings.

Thus, in spite of its lack of vision, flair and a grand architecture for the future of this country, powerful external and internal forces are trying to save this Government from collapse.

This factor is a strong element going for this Government. The compelling motivation is to try to save an apparently confused Queen and give her the support to assert the inherent powers she can mobilize to, first, make the civilian institutions work, and second, tap the vast institutional potential and deep democratic traditions in the task to make the civil government roll back the tide of military intervention in public affairs.

Given this potential, President Aquino, however, is herself part of the problem. Her approach to politics is her most serious drawback to effective rule. This will be discussed in the next essay.

Laurel To Reveal 'Communists' 30 September
HK250253 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0200 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel will appear before the House Special Committee on Crime, Fraud, and Corruption in Government on Wednesday to reveal the names of alleged communists in the government. Committee Chairman Hermogenes Concepcion Jr said, however, that for reasons of national security, the proceedings will be behind closed doors. Concepcion said his committee will use the evidence it obtains from the vice president in the formulation of remedial legislation [word indistinct] on the alleged infiltration, if any. Laurel claims that he has in his possession intelligence reports of some 30 to 40 card-bearing communists in key positions in the government.

Senate Committee Urges Seeking Debt Relief
OW241215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 24 KYODO—A Philippine Senate committee Thursday recommended that President Corazon Aquino's government should seek relief from its 28.6 billion dollar debt burden in order to achieve its growth targets.

The Senate blue ribbon committee, chaired by Senator Teofisto Guingona, also said the Philippine government should initiate the formation of a "debtors forum" with other countries to draw up a common stand for a new economic order with particular regard to a new debt policy.

It also recommended that Congress should review all agreements between the Philippines and the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the country's commercial creditors in the same way as international treaties.

"If we can secure the conformity of the creditors (on debt relief), let us do so. If the debt relief does not come by agreement, then we would have to take the first step. Our own growth comes first," Guingona said. He suggested cutting debt service payments by 50 percent.

Asked by opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile if he meant repudiation of the country's foreign debt, Guingona said he merely wants the Philippines to pay its external obligations according to its ability.

The Philippines posted 5.13 percent growth in gross national product (GNP) for the first semester of 1987 but may not be able to achieve the 6.5 percent target for the year. The Philippines suffered negative growths in 1984 and 1985 and posted 1.5 percent GNP growth last year.

Former Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin Wednesday warned that a "unilateral" action by the Philippines to reduce payments or repudiate its debt will "permanently damage" its economic recovery program.

He said the Philippines will be in danger of losing much-needed new foreign loans and trade credits if the Senate passes a bill limiting debt service payments to 10 percent of commodity export receipts or another one setting a three-year moratorium on principal debt payments.

The committee reported that the Philippine foreign debt as of March this year stood at 28.6 billion dollars and the government will pay an interest of 2.9 billion dollars or 29 percent of commodity exports to service the debt this year.

The national budget for 1988 has already programmed 36 percent or 61.45 billion pesos (about 3 billion dollars) for debt service.

The committee, which investigates anomalies in government transactions, conducted an inquiry into the country's foreign debt and the debt restructuring agreement between the Philippines and its 483 creditor banks in July.

Thailand

Spokesman on Private Fishing Ventures With SRV
BK240103 Bangkok THE NATION in English
24 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] The government yesterday warned the private sector against entering into joint fishing ventures with Vietnam, reasoning that it is "very risky" for Thai fishermen to carry out their activities in Vietnamese waters.

However, the Fisheries Department welcomed news report that the Thai private sector is seeking a joint venture in fishing with the Vietnamese, saying such cooperation will reduce violations of Vietnamese territorial waters by Thai fishermen.

Government Spokesman Michai Wirawathaya told *The Nation* that the government cannot guarantee the safety of Thai fishermen in Vietnamese waters.

"Everybody knows no Thai fishermen and trawlers are safe in the area," he said.

But he said that it is not a government policy to either support or discourage trading with Vietnam because the private sector is free to do whatever they want.

Michai stressed that any economic cooperation must neither involve transfer of technology nor prolong the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Deputy Director General of the Fisheries Department Plotprasop Suratsawadi said authorities did not know about the plan of the private sector to secure a joint fishing venture with Vietnam.

"But if that's true, it will be beneficial. After all, Thailand and Vietnam still have diplomatic relations," he said.

Citing a newly-started fishing joint venture between Thai and Malaysian firms, Plotprasop said the private sectors of Thailand and Vietnam can carry out joint fishing operation without interference of their governments.

"But the fishermen should immediately inform the government whenever problems arise," he said.

The deputy director general declined to comment on political implication of such a Thai-Vietnamese deal, saying he still did not know what is actually the current Thai political policy towards Hanoi.

However, he said if the joint venture is formed, it will help prevent disputes concerning violations of Vietnamese waters by Thai fishermen.

Representatives of the so-called Off-Thai Territorial Waters Fishing Association plan to leave for Hanoi this week to negotiate a fishing joint venture with Vietnam. Wichan Sirichai-ekkawat, the association's president, earlier called on the government to separate trade from politics.

Daily Comments on Military Reshuffle
BK231055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Sep 87 p 4

[By Rungruang Prichakun and Banyat Thatsaniyawet:
"Looking After No 1"]

[Text] Despite criticisms launched by outgoing Air Force chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi, this year's military reshuffle seems to have satisfied the prominent personalities and power groups within the Army. Most important, however, senior government and military analysts agree that last week's shake-up has further ensured continued support for Gen Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister.

The decision to appoint Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari over ACM Kaset Rotchannin—the well-known and widely popular officer proposed by ACM Praphan as the next Air Force chief—is not expected to cause conflicts even though the latter is considered to be closely associated with the rising Class 5 officers of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

Military sources told the *Bangkok Post* that ACM Kaset's appointment would mean placing the Class 5 officers in an even more powerful position since prior to the reshuffle they commanded seven of 13 crucial commanded seven of 13 crucial combat battalions in an around Bangkok while another classmate, Pol Maj-Gen Bunchu Wanganon of the Crime Suppression Division (CSD), is soon to be promoted to the crucial post of commissioner attached to the National Security Council (NSC).

Considering the fact that the last two coup attempts failed because the plotters could not muster support from the Air Force, a number of military analysts said that ACM Kaset's appointment would be too much of a risk for the premier to make. Although various reasons have been given for ACM Woranat's appointment namely, that he has an outstanding academic record and is a former jet pilot, other sources said one decisive factor was that Gen Prem was uncertain of a number of ACM Kaset's past practices.

Air Force sources admitted that initially, ACM Woranat could face resentment from certain factions within the Air Force but this would swiftly disappear. "In time, the officers would soon flock to the chief. It is only natural that soon all roads will lead to ACM Woranat's house," said one source, adding that the new chief is not due to retire until seven years' time.

According to senior government sources, Gen Prem was a little surprised, but not perturbed, when told of ACM Praphan's reaction. "Why does he have to make such comments? We all know what is what," the sources quoted the premier as saying when first informed of the comments by Defence Minister ACM Phaniang Kantarat.

ACM Woranat's appointment is also a message to other branches of the armed forces that a commander-in-chief cannot assume he can pick or appoint "an heir," that the final decision must be left to their superiors in government, a senior government source said.

The appointment of Deputy Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Suchina Khraprayun to assistant army commander is expected to satisfy the aspirations and hopes of the Class 5 officers who still retain command of six crucial combat divisions. The officers, who throughout their rise through the ranks have maintained a low profile unlike their Class 7 colleagues, the Young Turks, seem assured of rising further since Lt-Gen Suchinda's appointment would eventually give him a shot at the top Army post once Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, promoted to deputy army chief, and assistant army, chief Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, now Supreme Command Chief-of-Staff, all leave the scene.

With Lt-Gen Suchinda's rise and the Class 5 combat commands virtually untouched, Gen Prem can be certain of their continued support through their ties with Gen Chawalit. In other words, the future paths of Gen Prem and Gen Chawalit remain intertwined.

Military sources said, however, that Gen Prem did try to place a couple of trusted aides in command of important combat divisions: attempts were made to transfer the commander of the Kanchanaburi-based 9th Infantry Division, Maj-Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, to be commander of the 1st Infantry Division while the premier's present aide, Maj-Gen Surayut Chulanon was to replace Maj-Gen Mongkhon. But the wind was taken out of the premier's sails by the Class 5 officers, who expressed their position [as published] to Gen Chawalit.

A number of Gen Prem's men have nevertheless been promoted to other vital albeit non-combatant posts which enable him to keep a close eye on the Army. Sources noted as important, for instance, the appointment of Lt-Gen Atthaya Phaeophanchon—promoted from deputy [as published] director-general of the Defence Energy Department to be deputy director-general of the Secretariat Department [title as published]—as the next head of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA).

The NIA is at present headed by Piya Chakkaphak, who along with Interior Minister Prachuap Sunthangkun, Sqn Ldr Prachaup Sunthangkun, Sqn Ldr Prasong Sun-siri and Pol Gen Phao Sarasin, is a close adviser to the prime minister and is his eyes and ears on political and military movements. The sources also said that the appointment of Maj-Gen Thawat Ketyangkun as deputy director-general of the Defence Energy Department, the agency responsible for the allocation of the Army's fuel consumption, and the appointment of Gen Prem's brother, Maj-Gen Ekkachit Tinsulanon, as deputy director-general of the Secretariat Department, responsible for personnel and transfers, is also tactical.

Several other Prem aides also gained promotions such as Col Pricha Phatthamanon, Col Methi Thamrangsri, Col Chan Bunyaprasoet and Col Sunthon Chaimuangmong. They have all been made major generals.

Meanwhile, the one surprise appointment in all of this must be that of Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong whose promotion to Chief-of-Staff of the Supreme Command is seen by many as amounting to being "booted upstairs" since the agency has always been considered a paper tiger whose size and structure is expected to be streamlined in the coming years.

A military source close to Gen Chawalit said, however, that "Big George," Sunthon "is happy" with the appointment since his position is equal to that of field marshal. The promotion also allows him to gain seniority swiftly, raising speculation that he could very well "come down" again to deputy Army chief if necessary.

With the idea of an effective Joint Chiefs-of-Staff being mooted in place of the Supreme Command, otherwise known as the "graveyard of generals," Gen Sunthon would be allowed to run the supreme Command himself since he is a trusted friend of Gen Chawalit and who has proven his loyalty to Gen Prem. At the same time, however, Gen Prem has placed beside Gen Sunthon another close colleague, Lt-Gen Wichit Sukmak.

"The premier's position after the reshuffle seems to be as solid as ever even if there is always the possibility of problems within Parliament," said the senior government source. The source notes that Gen Prem's present position could not be stronger since the Opposition has shown that it is not as unified as before.

With Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet found guilty of defamation for comments written in his Blue Corner column about the death of former Democrat minister Damrong Latthaphiphat and his credibility damaged as a result of the [former Minister] Chirayu affair, the Government's main critic in Parliament now has to be careful in his comments. As for the Democrats, the senior government source said that Gen Prem in no way views the issue as an urgent problem and will not make any changes for them.

Political analysts also point out that while Gen Chawalit has said time and again that he will retire next year, he can submit his resignation to his superiors, namely, the Defence Minister and the premier, and it can well be rejected. Such an event would ensure support for the premier for a few more years.

So now all indicators point to the fact that Gen Prem is very much here to stay, at least until the end of his term; his power has further been consolidated as a result of this year's military reshuffle.

Vietnam

Remains of Three MIA's Handed Over to U.S.
OW241551 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.24—Prompted by its humanitarian policy and goodwill attitude, and in furtherance of an agreement between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and U.S. President's special envoy General John Vessey, a representative of the Vietnam's office in search for missing personnel has handed over to a representative of the Joint Casualty Resolution Centre of the USA the remains of three American soldiers who had died in the Vietnam War.

Speaking at the delivery held in Hanoi today, the U.S. representative expressed high appreciation of the Vietnamese Government's humanitarian policy and its goodwill attitude.

NHAN DAN Criticizes Reagan's UN Speech
OW241414 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.24—"The Reagan administration still sticks fast to its outmoded political thinking and its plan to push mankind to the brink of a nuclear holocaust," says the daily *Nhan Dan* in a commentary on the address made by President Reagan at the Sept. 21 general debate of the U.N. General Assembly.

The paper notes: "Referring to the question of war and peace, the foremost global question which is drawing special concern from almost all United Nations member

countries the U.S. President made no mention of the Soviet Union's historic initiative on the total elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass extermination by the year 2000 and its constructive proposals on the demilitarization of outer space". "On the contrary," *Nhan Dan* notes, "the Washington administration is persisting in its 'Star Wars' programme, stepping up the arms race and frenziedly modernizing both its nuclear and conventional forces".

"On regional issues," *Nhan Dan* goes on, "Reagan once again distorted the real situation in turbulent regions of the world and went out of his way to vilify the forces of revolution, peace, national independence and progress in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and all the socialist countries". "One would ask", the paper says, "what right has the U.S. President to urge Nicaragua, an independent and sovereign state, to adopt 'a real, free, pluralistic constitutional democracy'. The same question may be put to the U.S. President in connection with his arrogant demands about Afghanistan and Kampuchea".

"Mr. Reagan's address has left a big gap between the U.S. intentions and the great expectations of the world people. This only indicates that the head of the U.S. Government is stubbornly carrying out its 'new globalism' also known as 'Reaganism' in a bid to regain the lost positions of the United States, oppose the world movement for national liberation and independence and check the growth of socialism", *Nhan Dan* concludes.

Army Paper Hails Soviet Security Initiative
BK221608 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] The Vietnamese Army paper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* said that the draft on global security put forth by Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev on 17 September is a new important initiative for world peace and security.

In its commentary on Tuesday [22 September] the paper said: This initiative is the continuation of the current regulation on maintaining peace and the United Nations Charter. The paper said: The Vietnamese people highly value this initiative and express their belief that this draft will be a precious contribution to the struggle for world peace and security and will enjoy worldwide support.

Tourism Agreement Signed With Soviet Union
OW241656 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 24—An agreement on tourist cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed here Wednesday by Nguyen Quyen Sinh, general director of the Vietnam Department of Tourism, and V.S. Pavlov, chairman of the state committee for foreign tourism of the Soviet Union.

Present at the signing ceremony were Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of

Ministers and foreign minister, and Dmitriy Kachin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

During his stay here, V.S. Pavlov, who is also member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, visited Ha Long Bay and several scenic places and tourist centres in Hanoi and other localities.

Danish Amity Group Supports More Aid
OW241402 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 24—The *Vietnam Review* published by the Danish-Vietnamese Friendship Association (DVFA) in the second quarter of this year carried a series of illustrated articles on Vietnam's economic situation, the association's activities, and the call for bigger support for the Vietnamese people's efforts in national development.

The review published the DVFA's appeal to the Danish Government for its resumption of aid to Vietnam immediately, its financial aid to buy spare parts for plants built in Vietnam with Danish assistance.

It carried an article on the DVFA's seminar held on April 24 on the situation in Vietnam and Kampuchea during which many speakers voiced strong condemnation of slanderous charges made by the Amnesty International organization against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The review ran feature stories on the production situation in the Hoang Thach cement works and the La Nga sugar mill, both built in Vietnam with Danish funds. They brought out Vietnamese workers' tireless efforts to step up production in spite of difficulties caused by the shortage of machine spare parts after several years of operation.

Pham Hung Supports Peace Conference in DPRK
OW241639 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 24—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung has sent a message of greetings to the international conference on nuclear disarmament, peace and solidarity against imperialism in Asia and the Pacific to be opened in Pyongyang tomorrow.

Pham Hung said that the increase of the U.S. nuclear force in this region poses a serious threat to the independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the nations and increases the danger of a nuclear war. He stressed:

"The Soviet initiatives put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, together with the peace initiatives and efforts made by the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the three Indochinese countries and countries in the South Pacific are important contributions to the struggle for peace, security of the Asian-Pacific region.

"A victim of 40 years of aggressive wars, the Vietnamese people strongly condemn the dangerous policy pursued by the United States in Asia and the Pacific and fully support the peace initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries. Once again, we express our full support to the fraternal Korean people's just struggle for peaceful and independent reunification of their country and to the initiatives of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at making the Korean peninsula a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons, and easing the regional tension."

The chairman concluded: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has striven and will strive tirelessly for national independence and peace. The three Indochinese countries' peace initiatives and acts in recent years, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea's policy of national reconciliation are positive contributions to solving the Kampuchean question peacefully and making Southeast Asia a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative zone."

Bulgarian Envoys Attend Army Day Celebration
OW241716 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 24—A meeting has been organized by the command of the anti-aircraft force of the Vietnam People's Army to mark the 43rd anniversary of Bulgaria's Army day (Sept. 23).

Georgiy Vassev and Colonel G. Saliev, Bulgarian ambassador and military attache to Vietnam respectively, were present.

Addressing the meeting, Major General Tran Nhan, commander of the anti-aircraft force, and Colonel G. Saliev reviewed the steady growth of the Bulgarian people's army and its glorious exploits. They hailed the militant solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Bulgaria and expressed the wishes for the further consolidation and development of these fine relations.

Guyanese Party Secretary Ends 2-Week Visit
OW241646 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 24—Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, left here today after a two-week friendship visit to Vietnam.

While here, he paid floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

He was received by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. He held talks with Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

He called at the office of the Hanoi party organization and met Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee.

The general secretary of Guyanese People's Progressive Party also visited several economic and cultural establishments and historical relics in Hanoi, Haiphong port city, the northeastern province of Quang ninh, and Ho Chi Minh City.

Provincial Committee Reviews Party Work
BK221524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] With the spirit of renovating leadership styles, the Kien Giang provincial party committee has launched a deep-rooted, widespread drive among party members and the people to review what has been done so far to disseminate and implement party instructions and resolutions.

Since early this year, many of the Kien Giang provincial party committee's instructions and resolutions have reflected—in a timely and accurate manner—the actual social situation and have helped implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee step by step. As a result, they have been warmly supported by party members and the masses. In many areas, the emulation movement has developed a step further and a new revolutionary impetus has prevailed in work and production.

Nevertheless, in many parts of the province the cadres concerned have not gone beyond the point of disseminating party instructions and resolutions and have failed to work out measures to implement them satisfactorily. In some cases, they did seek ways to organize implementation work, but failed to provide supervision and motivation. Consequently, the effectiveness of party instructions and resolutions has not been developed to its full extent.

Through various working sessions, the provincial party committee thoroughly reviewed the ways various sectors and echelons had organized the implementation of its instructions and resolutions, especially the ways they had disseminated and received party resolutions and the concrete measures they had adopted to implement them—thus creating conditions for all sectors, echelons, and units to promptly develop their strong points, rectify their shortcomings, and quickly deal with negative phenomena and difficult problems.

The comrade members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the provincial party committee members have been entrusted with overseeing the implementation of party instructions and resolutions by the various committees, sectors, blocs, and groups under their charge. The provincial party committee has also assigned cadres to the various districts to oversee the implementation of specialized tasks to be carried out by different branches, thus giving the provincial party committee a helping hand in solving the common difficult problems facing the province.

The party control committee, the organizational committee of the provincial party committee, and the propaganda and training committee of the Internal Political

Affairs Bloc have served as a key advisory board for the provincial party committee during the reviewing sessions. Along with this evaluation drive, the standing committee of the provincial party committee has set the last weekend of each month as a political day for the entire party organization—which includes all party committee echelons and cadres at all levels—to meet the masses, learn something about their aspirations, and settle their problems.

Media To Be Used Against Negative Phenomena
OW250819 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.25—The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on September 21 issued a directive on the strengthening of the party's leadership aimed at making better use of the mass media in the struggle against negative phenomena.

The directive said :

"Implementing the resolution of the 6th party congress, the press and radio at the centre and localities have actively participated in the struggle against negative phenomena, mobilizing party cadres, and members, army combatants and people to take part in that struggle, contributing to restoring confidence of the masses in the party leadership.

To continue the struggle in the correct direction and in a more effective way, it is necessary to immediately overcome the following weaknesses and shortcomings :

—Number of leading cadres in various localities and services have not yet led the press to direct criticism to the key issues and have not used the press as a sharp weapon against negative phenomena. Some localities still show hesitation and even have, in one way or another, prevented the denunciation of negative aspects to public opinion. Inspection and answers to questions of the press are still too slow. good lessons from the handling of negative affairs have not been drawn in time to educate the masses.

—In a number of cases, the press and radio have not acted carefully to ensure truthfulness before the affair was brought to public knowledge. Inaccuracies remain here and there in press articles. occasionally, there have been signs of lack of purity of motive on the part of the journalists.

Criticism in the press should primarily focus on denouncing bureaucratism, the lack of sense of responsibility and malpractices leading to disorder, loose discipline and waste ; acts of oppressing the masses ; arbitrary and illegal detentions of citizens, retaliations against denouncers and critics, corruption in any forms, abuse of power, tax evasion, counterfeit speculation and smuggling, etc.

Every cadre, party member and citizen has the right to openly criticize in the press any organ of the party and state and any mass organizations and social establishments, any service and level and any person who have committed wrongdoings.

While denouncing negative phenomena, the press must take care not to reveal state secrets. However, no organ of the party, state and mass organizations may, under the pretext of guarding national secrets, prevent the press from executing its function of information organs.

All organizations and individuals who are criticized by the press must publish their answers in the press. The answers must include measures of remedy within a given period of time.

It is strictly prohibited to take vengeance on the denouncers, whether they are journalists or simple readers and radio listeners.

Correction to NHAN DAN Article on Democracy

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Nhan Dan Disputes U.S. Claim of Democracy" published in the 22 September East Asia Daily Report, page 25, second column, paragraph 2, last sentence:

American society simmers with violence, with a population of 240 million boasting as many as 200 million individual firearms, while... (inserting omitted word "million")

Australia

Prime Minister Condemns Coup in Fiji

BK250910 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, has strongly condemned the actions of those involved in the Fiji coup. (Michael Cavernor) reports:

[Begin (Cavernor) recording] Mr Hawke says those involved have acted in a deplorable way in what amounts to a decision to abort—through the use of force, in an utterly illegitimate way—the formation of a government which would have represented a major step forward in resolving Fiji's present problems.

Mr Hawke says while Australia is aware of Fiji's complex society the latest action is likely to upset the delicate balance needed to ensure that Fiji's racial communities feel secure and accorded their rights. Mr Hawke says all necessary steps will be taken to protect Australian nationals and Australian interests.

Court Rejects UK Appeal To Ban 'Spycatcher'

BK240610 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] The New South Wales Court of Appeal has dismissed a British Government application to have an earlier decision allowing the publication of the book *Spycatcher* reversed. The British Government has been trying to have the book banned because it claims the author, Mr Peter Wright, is under a lifelong obligation of confidentiality. Mr Wright's book deals with his 28 years inside Britain's MI-5 intelligence agency and efforts to uncover a spy network inside the organization.

After the court dismissed the British application in a 150-page judgment, the British high commissioner in Australia, Sir John Lee, said an appeal to the high court was possible. He said the judgment would be sent to England for a decision on whether to take the matter to the high court.

However, Mr Wright's legal representative, Mr Malcolm Turnbull, said he would be pressing very hard to have an order restraining publication of the book lifted regardless of further High Court action.

Mr Wright, who retired to Tasmania in 1986 after 28 years in MI-5, was not in court for the judgment.

Fiji

Rabuka Leads Army in Government Takeover

BK250726 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0700 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] There has been another military coup in Fiji. The nation's military leader, Colonel Rabuka, went on radio to announce that the military had reasserted its control over the interim government.

Col Rabuka said recent developments had made it clear that the objectives of the coup he led on 14 May were not being obtained. Col Rabuka said police and soldiers would maintain security to the fullest extent and he appealed for calm among the population. He said he had ordered a curfew from 8 o'clock at night until 5 in the morning.

The colonel said tourists should also observe the curfew hours, but he said in-house entertainment for them could be provided. Col Rabuka said he would be taking immediate steps to bring about the desired constitutional changes in a manner which would lead to a lasting peace and prosperity in the nation.

Shortly before his broadcast, soldiers took over the offices of the two daily newspapers—the *Fiji Times* and the *Fiji Sun*—and the building of the Fiji Broadcasting Commission and the Post and Telecommunications Department.

All telephone links to Fiji have been disconnected.

The second coup comes after an announcement on Wednesday by the leader of the interim government, the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, that agreement had been reached for a caretaker government to be set up. This would have had equal representation between Fiji's rival political parties and would have been headed by Ratu Sir Penaia. However, militant Fijians belonging to the radical Taukei Movement objected to the plan and threatened to use force to restore control of Fiji for the indigenous Fijians.

In his broadcast Col Rabuka made no mention of Ratu Sir Penaia or his future status. Radio Fiji remained on air broadcasting music and the new military government's messages.

AFP Reports on Coup

BK250510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Suva, Sept 25 (AFP)—The Fiji Army Friday re-assumed control of the Government of Fiji, Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who led the May 14 military coup, announced. The *Australian Associated Press* quoted the colonel as saying that the Army had resumed control of the island nation of about 700,000.

Earlier there had been reports that troops had moved into the offices of Fiji's main newspaper and radio station.

The reports said about a dozen soldiers carrying automatic rifles took control of the *Fiji Times* while others moved into the Fiji Broadcasting Commission.

One other radio station also was reported under armed guard while telephone contact could not be made with Suva's second daily paper, *The Fiji Sun*.

The Army had taken over the Pacific Island state on May 14.

Col Rabuka was quoted by the *Australian Associated Press* as saying that recent developments had made it clear that the objectives of the May coup had not been obtained.

Because of this, the Royal Fiji Military Forces had "re-asserted its authority over the government of Fiji" at 4:00 PM [0400 GMT], he said. The move by Col. Rabuka came just two days after Government House announced that a bipartisan Council of State under the chairmanship of Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau would take over the Government of Fiji next week.

An equal number of members from the National-Labour Party government of Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra toppled in the May military coup and the then opposition Alliance Party would be represented on the council, it said.

A sub-committee from the talks had been expected to meet Friday to examine a draft proclamation for the legal establishment of the council.

Governor General Unharmed

BK250744 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Suva, Sept 25 (AFP)—Fiji's Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau was reported safe at home Friday night following the military coup here Friday.

Australian Associated Press reported that Ratu Sir Penaia was under no restraints at Government House and had spoken on the telephone with Australia high commissioner in Suva.

Ratu Sir Penaia headed the interim government set up shortly after Fiji's first military coup on May 14.

A high commission spokesman said the governor-general had stated that as far as he knew he was still in office despite coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka's declaration of military rule.

Former Premier Detained

BK250810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Suva, Sept 25 (AFP)—Former Fijian Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra was reportedly under Army detention late Friday following a second military coup in this Pacific nation.

The *Australian Associated Press* [AAP] quoted a security guard at Dr. Bavadra's suburban home as saying that the leader of Fiji's National-Labour Party coalition had been taken to Army barracks in the capital.

Dr. Bavadra's Indian-dominated government was deposed in the first military coup here in May.

AAP said the guard reported that a truckload of 50 to 60 soldiers had arrived at Dr. Bavadra's house at exactly the same time as Army Chief Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka announced on nationwide radio that the military had again taken over Fiji's Government.

The guard said Dr. Bavadra was absent from his house at the time, but he understood the ex-prime minister had been arrested in his car about 40 kilometres (25 miles) west of the capital and taken to Queen Elizabeth Barracks in the Suva suburb of Nabua.

Dr. Bavadra, an ethnic Melanesian, and the rest of his short-lived government spent several days under arrest after the May 14 coup.

The guard told AAP that the troops who turned up in search of Dr. Bavadra Friday had "ransacked" his house, fired five shots into ceilings, smashed a bathroom door and terrified members of his family.

A number of Dr. Bavadra's security men were in the house at the time but did not resist the troops, the guard said.

Earlier this week Dr. Bavadra had reached an agreement with the Alliance Party which was expected to have resulted in the formation of a bipartisan Council of State with equal representation from both sides of the country's politics.

Soldiers Guard Radio Station

BK250540 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] In Fiji, soldiers are reported to have taken over the offices of the *Fiji Times* newspaper and the Fiji Broadcasting Commission, plus the nation's second radio station, FM 96. *Australian Associated Press* [AAP] says that there is no answer from the other Fiji daily newspaper, the *Fiji Sun*. AAP says there is no clear reason yet for the military action.

Soldiers outside the Fiji Broadcasting Commission told AAP that the commission was closed, but the station's afternoon music program was continuing with no mention of the soldiers' presence. AAP said that soldiers involved in the action did not appear to be accompanied by any officers. Other troops were reported to be on guard at the offices of the Fiji Posts and Telecommunications Department and the Travel Lodge Hotel.

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